

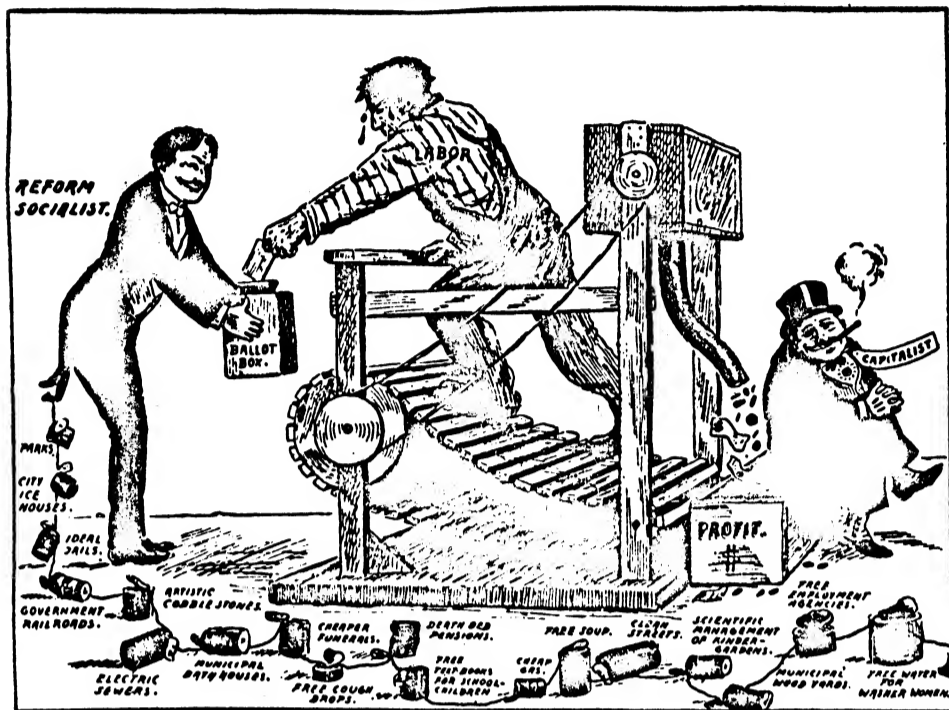
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EMANCIPATION
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

Industrial Worker

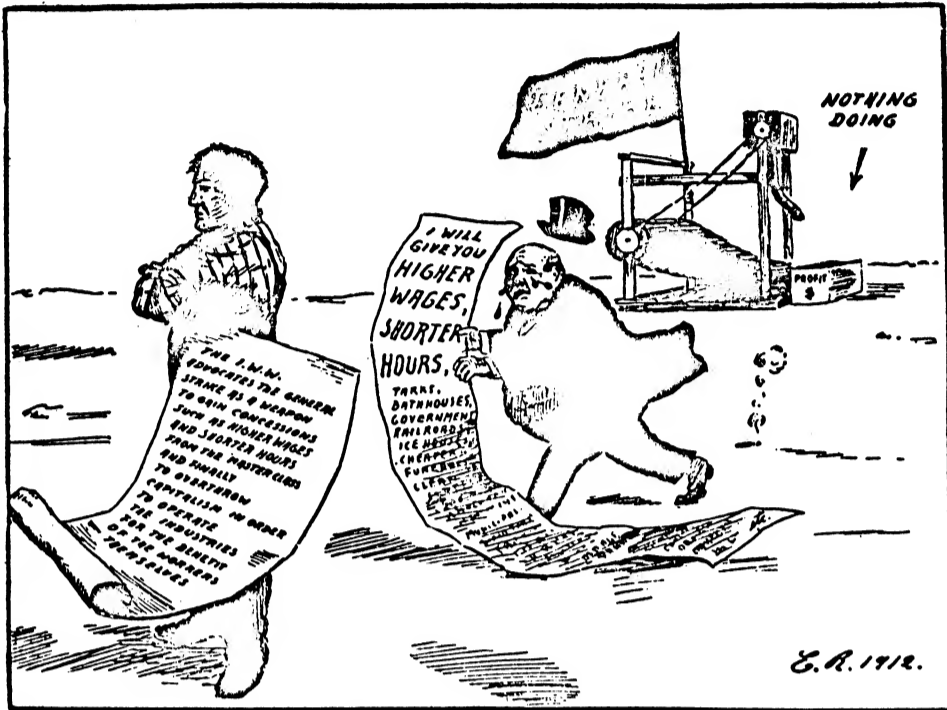
"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL!"

Whole Number 187

“THE WORKING CLASS AND THE EMPLOYING CLASS HAVE NOTHING IN COMMON.”



POLITICAL ACTION



DIRECT ACTION

The Fighting Lumber-Jacks of Dixie Evidence Favors B. T. W. Is Perjury The Rule In The Ettor Case?

A. L. Emerson, president of the B. T. W., I company with many others, conducted a speaking tour of a number of closely connected camps. Refusing to speak at a town where they had knowledge that an attempt would be made to injure them, the party proceeded to

Victoria locals recently held a successful meeting on behalf of the B. T. W. After paying expenses, they were able to forward \$20.00 to the fighting lumber jacks on the firing line. Will your local hold a meeting and send the proceeds to Jay Smith, Secretary B. T. W. Deference? The address is P. O. Box 78, Alexandria, La.

COVINGTON HALL.



WILLIAM WOOD

Blessed is this geek, for he has inherited the earth. Divinely appointed to the stewardship of the textile mills, he paid a seven-dollar-a-week wage to the workers and suffered little children to come unto him and hand out a few pennies daily for drinking water while slaving at the looms. Consider the thieves of the Woolen Trust, how they toil not, neither do they spin, yet Herod, with hands so gory, was a piker compared with any of these.

The testimony further showed that the street car riot on the morning of January 29th, which Ettor and Giovannitti are alleged to have organized and incited, was permitted and tolerated by the police and militia, who looked on and did nothing to prevent it; that Caruso, according to his own alleged voluntary conversations with a Lawrence police inspector and a state police captain, in the cell room of the Lawrence police station, was not present at

The jury does not show signs of being favorably impressed by the evidence. Outside the court room, where the attendance is increasing daily, the sentiment is to the effect that the prosecution has not shown anything as yet. Prisoners and counsel are confident.—Ebert.

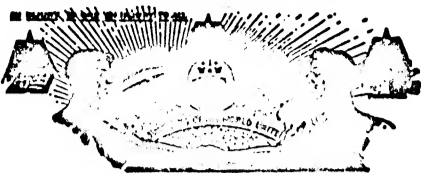
Notes From The Class Struggle

On October 6 in Winnipeg, Can., two I. W. W. organizers were arrested. A large parade to the jail doors made such a strong wave of protest that the police released their victims. A large meeting was held in the evening and several new members secured. Winnipeg local has already gained several hundred members, mostly Russians and Poles, and now the English speaking workers are commencing to join.

HANDS ACROSS THE SEA.

"Congratulating the Industrial Workers of the World for their efforts on behalf of free speech and the fight put up by the organization at San Diego, California, U. S. A." Sent with fraternal greetings from members here in Sydney of this worldwide combination of slaves.—George G. Reeve, Secretary, Australian Administration.

INDUSTRIAL WORKER



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SPOKANE WASHINGTON.

WALKER C. SMITH.....Editor

FRED W. HESLEWOOD.....Business Manager

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CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

General Headquarters—518 Cambridge Building, Chicago, Illinois.

Vincent St. John.....General Sec'y-Treas.

Jas. P. Thompson.....General Organizer

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

P. Eastman, Jos. J. Eitor, Ewald Koettgen, F. M. Little, J. M. Foss.

Entered as second-class matter, May 21, 1910, at the Postoffice at Spokane, Wash., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Ignorance is the greatest enemy of labor.

We aim to make the sweaters sweat.

Freedom is never granted. It must be taken.

The fighter is the man the fleecers fear.

Would it be contrary to section six, article two, if the powder workers in the interests of universal peace were to neglect to put some vital ingredient into the powder they produced?

The Toledo Union Leader takes the Chicago craft unionists and alleged socialists to task for using the word "fink" in place of "strike-breaker." For our part we will continue to call a "black-leg" a "scab." You see we have nothing to lose but our chains.

We can never expect to rival the capitalist press, for even with all our "plots" and "conspiracies" we have not yet been able to publish stories of dynamiting before they occur. That is left for those Boston papers which carry Woolen Trust advertisements.

Did old Dr. Johnson have William Wood in mind when he said "Patriotism is the last refuge of scoundrels"? It should be remembered that the same hands now waving the flag at Lawrence were the ones that used to filch the bread from the tables of the textile workers and to beat little children who attempted to leave the city. And even the flags were "made in China." What a queer thing patriotism is, to be sure.

RESPECTABILITY

The moment a movement becomes respectable in the eyes of those who are not wage workers, that moment it loses its revolutionary character. It dies.

The master class in every day and age have first ignored, then fought for a time, and finally, seeing these methods fail to stop revolutionary organization, they fraternized. And fraternity between master and slave is death to revolution.

The I. W. W. is not respectable, and as all current ideas of respectability are master class ideas, we have no desire to be respectable.

We are not "undesirable citizens." We are not citizens at all. We are rebellious slaves, scorning the morals, ethics, ideas and institutions of the Plunderbund. Therefore we are not respectable. We admit it and we are proud of it.

THINK IT OVER.

Of course there are no class distinctions in this glorious land of the free, BUT why is a worker drunk while the capitalist is only inebriated when in the same condition?

Why is the worker sent to jail in the "hurry-up" wagon while the plute goes home in a "joy-wagon"?

Why is a working girl a prostitute when she is forced to sell herself for a livelihood while the society women are "queens" when they peddle themselves for a social position or a title?

Why is a worker who is out of employment a bum while "the second generation" who never work are gentlemen?

And why is the act of giving poor work for poor pay called criminal sabotage while adulteration of food by the employers is business?

And why is it "wrong" for workers to destroy property in order to raise wages when it is all right to allow fruit to rot, to dump coffee overboard and to burn thousands of bales of cotton in order to raise prices?

Of course there are no classes. Of course we could all be employers (except the employed), but even so we wonder why things are as they are in this glorious land of the free where there are no class distinctions.

WHAT IS A JURY?

A jury is a set of twelve potential murderers. They represent calm, cool and deliberate assassination. The fact that they consent to serve brands them as monsters.

A man may kill in the heat of anger under great provocation and while adjudged guilty will still be entitled to some exoneration. He may plunge his hands into the red blood of his victim because of some injury, real or fancied, and have at least a slight sanction for his action.

But what can be said for twelve men who will deliberately sit in judgment upon a fellow man; who will listen for days

to the evidence presented pro and con; who will take the life of a human and weigh it upon the ill-balanced scale whose fluctuations are due to the power of gold and the persuasive tongue of a mentally prostituted member of the bar, a lawyer; and who will dare to bring in a verdict of guilty and set the death penalty upon a member of the human family.

Think of the mental and moral caliber of a man who will dare say he is competent to judge another to the extent of taking that which may not be returned—his life, and who can sit in company with eleven others and face the man in chains while holding the power of life and death over him and yet be not moved by any quivering sense of shame or feeling of unfitness.

It may safely be said, that no matter what the crime, the men in the jury box are greater criminals than the prisoners, and society is the greatest criminal of all.

What is a jury? It is a dozen embryonic murderers.

LET'S WORK TOGETHER.

This is the fourth time in the history of the "Industrial Worker" that it has appeared with eight pages.

The first time was issue number 7, the May Day number of 1909. The second was the May Day, edition of the current year. The Eitor-Giovannitti issue came third and was the most successful of all.

Considering the fact that we carry no advertising the publication of even a four page weekly is quite an achievement. But it does not satisfy us at all. We want the paper to be eight pages each week.

This editorial is addressed to those who buy the paper by the single copy or who have for the first time received a number. WE WANT YOU TO SUBSCRIBE. Your subscription means an eight page paper coming to you regularly each week.

As a paper the "Industrial Worker" stands in a class all by itself. It gives more straight reading matter than any other four page paper in the English language, and a larger variety of class news as well. This is possible by reason of the hundreds of correspondents throughout the country, because of our international correspondent, and by reason of the fact that several hundred papers and magazines, socialist, anarchist, syndicalist and craft unionist, are given a careful reading.

We have telegraphic service direct from the two famous trials now going on in Salem, Mass., and in Lake Charles, La. We have made arrangements for a series of cartoons that will drive home the ideas of the ONE BIG UNION. And with your subscription to aid us in gaining eight pages we will issue a paper that is twice as good.

We use no "boiler plate" matter, and the few clippings used are carefully selected. The "Industrial Worker" gives more for the price than any other paper selling at \$1 per year.

The subscription list needs about two thousand new names to insure eight pages regularly, and this issue is sent out with the idea of gaining the necessary names. Send your subscription at once to Box 2129, Spokane, Wash.

OUR PURPOSE.

The purpose of the Industrial Workers of the World is to bring the workers together at the point of production so that they may gain immediately shorter hours and higher wages. It strives to secure safeguards upon dangerous machinery and to regulate working conditions in the measure that power is gained. The union is at all times to be used as a fighting organization to abolish the wage system and to that end declares and puts into practice the idea that "The working class and the employing class have nothing in common." The supreme aim of the I. W. W. is not merely to gain better conditions or even to overthrow capitalism, but is to build the foundation of the next social order. We know that capitalism is doomed and so our program is even more largely constructive than destructive.

Organizing as we do, at the point where value is created, we must be at all times ready to admit to membership all members of the working class. The I. W. W. has no restrictions in this regard. Young and old, foreign born and native born, male and female, the black, the yellow, the red and the white, the home-guard and the blanket stiff, the skilled and the unskilled are alike welcome to our ranks. For us there are no such things as national boundary lines, our only division of society is where wage working ends and employing begins.

The gain in wages and working conditions for which we strive is by no means for the purpose of securing a life for the workers that will make them satisfied under capitalism, but rather to fit them to take and hold the machinery of production. The placing of a single fire escape upon a factory, upon the demand of the workers therein, has tremendously more significance than a large increase in wages voluntarily given. The last stifles revolution, the former accelerates it. Every move made toward setting the conditions under which we work is a forward step to the time when we shall set all conditions and shall have the workers in each industry manage their particular work, subject only to the natural laws of supply and demand in their relations to the other industries.

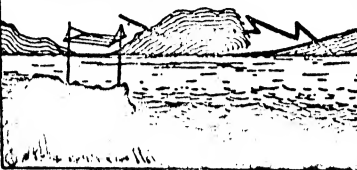
Being a fighting organization we place but little faith in well-filled treasures. These invariably lead the workers to rely upon the money rather than their own efforts, and demoralization results. The most conservative unions are always those with the largest treasuries. Every struggle we engage in is regarded as a preliminary bout to the great struggle that will usher in the new social order. Freedom, the fruits of our fighting, will be brought through the Social General Strike.

Society already is far more permeated with the doctrines of the revolution than the capitalists will admit. Ostrich like, the majority of the masters have stuck their heads in the golden sands, refusing to see what is impending. The others see but care not: "After us the deluge." What is required now is not an organization of the majority of the workers but enough active rebels to be able to spur the others into action. The I. W. W. is forming that body. Will you join?

Every movement in the history of the world has depended primarily upon an active few. We aim to be those who will lead the charge upon the capitalist stronghold—the industries—and our success depends upon the determination displayed by the sufficiently large minority.

Will you help to swell our numbers and aid in our activities? It is the only hope of the working class. Join the I. W. W. today.

TRANSLATED NEWS



INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN OF THE SYNDICALIST MOVEMENT

Italy
Revolutionary syndicalism and direct action are making constant progress in Italy. This is evident from the attitude of the leaders of the reformist unions as well as from the constant growth of revolutionary elements.

The Central Trades Councils with reformist tendencies have started a paper the special purpose of which is to combat the tactics of revolutionary syndicalism. The leaders of the central unions think that this new paper "Battaglia Sindicale" will be better able to fight the courageous revolution ry fortnightly "Internazionale" than the existing monthly labor papers.

The official organ of the Italian Confederation of Labor, which is issued monthly under direction of a reformist majority, cannot play the role of a fighting labor paper.

France

Several foreign delegates assisted in the work of the recent C. G. T. congress in France. However useful their presence may have been it is certain that they did not excel in politeness.

Sassenbach, delegate from the German unions, and Bergmans, the Belgian delegate, thought it their duty to give lessons to the French organizations, just as the German delegate had done at the building trade congress recently held at Bordeaux.

To justify their lack of tact the foreign delegates emphasized the strong membership of their unions and their well filled treasuries. Their statements showed that they considered the union as a mutual benefit society rather than a fighting organization against the encroachments of capital and for the building of a new social order.

Had this not been their thought they would have been able to see that a few hundred active militants could have more influence on the workers of an industry and could obtain more concessions than five hundred workers who enter a union because of the insurance money received during strikes, lock-outs, illness and unemployment.

A little more desire to learn and a little less desire to teach would be of benefit to the foreign delegates, and would tend to bring more harmonious relations between the different countries.

Scandinavian Countries

Tom Mann, who has just returned from a tour of Scandinavian countries, gives his impressions in an article in the "Daily Herald" of September 24. The following passages indicate the growth of syndicalism and the part played by the "Young Socialist Party" in breaking the ground for the syndicalist movement:

"The Young Socialist Party to which I referred above, does not as its title might suggest, confine itself to the young in years. It is really composed of those socialists who are dissatisfied with the Social-Democratic Party, which party has hitherto controlled the unions. After the general lock-out of the autumn of 1909 and the subsequent general strike which ended unfavorably to the men, so much dissatisfaction arose with the old leaders of the unions that half of the men fell away from them. Where there formerly was a membership of 164,000 in the Lands Organization there is now only half. It was in consequence of the lack of confidence in the old controllers of the unions that the Syndicalist body, known as the Swedish Workers Central Organization, was formed. This body is growing rapidly and is holding a National Conference at Orebro this week. Syndicalism is making a rapid progress in Denmark. At Copenhagen I had a magnificent meeting in the Folkets Hus, and the vast audience declared unanimously for syndicalism. The Danish Syndicalist organization started two years ago, and is already a vigorous, lively body. Fully 60 per cent of the workers are organized in Copenhagen, and the young militants there are making things warm for the older type."

DISCONTENT.

(By BERTON BRALEY.)

I am Discontent.

I am the foe of Things, as They Are.

The Fighter for Things as They Ought to Be. It was my unrest with Chaos that brought about the ordered Universe.

And my presence in the brain of the Anthropoid Ape was the beginning of Human Progress.

Through the ages I have burned in the hearts of men, driving them ever forward to better things.

I have been the Inspiration of poets, the Urge of warriors, the Impulse of statesmen and the Ardor of martyrs.

Greed and Tyranny and Sloth and Privilege have ever reviled me, for they held me in fear, knowing me for their inevitable doom.

Kingdoms and Empires have risen and fallen because of me, deserts have blossomed for me. Creeds and religions have come and gone for my sake.

I am the spirit of Invention, of Achievement, of Reform.

I am the lover of True Order, but the hater of Established Evil and Vested Injustice.

I am the flame in which the Dross of things is consumed that the Pure Metal may remain. I make the Thinkers think and the Dreamers dream.

I am Doubt, I am Change, I am Progress. I am Discontent.

If you do not receive your papers regularly, write to us. When changing addresses always give the old as well as the new address.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM IS SUPREME NEED OF WORKERS (By EUGENE V. DEBS.)

Between the trade union and the working class union there is all the difference there is between unity and division, progress and reaction, victory and defeat. The trade union is outgrown and its survival is an unmitigated evil to the working class.

The concentration of industry forces the concentration of the workers, and but for trade unions which resist the tendency they would be united within a class union that would fight their battles with all the advantages possible in the existing system. Put the trade unions hold out against the unification of the workers notwithstanding the multiplying evidences that craft union is not only impotent, but a crime against the workers.

To step from the craft union into the class union is to step from the darkness into the light, to emerge from weakness into power. All the failures of craft unionism and all the crimes perpetrated upon its victims cry out for Industrial Unionism. This is now the supreme need of the workers. Without the unity and power such an organization confers they can make no substantial progress toward emancipation.

Industrial Unionism is the structural work of the Co-Operative Commonwealth—the working class republic. Every wageworker ought to bend his energies to the task of uniting the workers in one mighty economic organization.

This change can not be effected from within the craft unions, or the federation that is supposed to combine them, although an effective propaganda can and should be carried on within those unions.

Industrial Unionism is a new and revolutionary unionism which requires a new and revolutionary organization.

The foregoing article is based upon facts but it might be well to enquire of what use is industrial unionism without an industrial union? Ask Debs if a worker should join the I. W. W., and if not, where is the new and revolutionary organization that is necessary for working class freedom, and he will do the politicians' favorite dance—the side step.

A HINT TO LOCALS AND MEMBERS (By J. Knox)

If the workers want to emancipate themselves, they must understand that freedom will not come of itself, they must obtain it, and that self-education is one of the forms of the class struggle.

The reasons for, and the continuance of, their exploitation by the capitalist class proceeds from their own ignorance. They must know how to free themselves intellectually if they wish to be able to free themselves materially.

If they already recoil before the difficulties of mental emancipation, which depends solely upon their own willingness to learn, what then will be their attitude in facing the difficulties of that more active struggle which is necessary in the future?

The great and noble task of education should fall upon the locals as well as the members. Educational meetings in the halls should bring a thorough discussion of the different strike tactics, such as sabotage, passive resistance, and the like. Knowledge along these lines will soon cause the man who leaves the job to be regarded as the real scab.

This thing of pitting our empty stomachs against the capitalists' long money bag is getting to be a thing of the past. If we have not the will to deliver ourselves from our ignorance, then how are we to expect to have others understand what we have not earnestly tried to understand ourselves?

The cold weather is now upon us and we should by all means start the educational meetings so much needed. As every educational meeting creates new speakers and develops organizers, and also gives the membership new ideas of action, they can be regarded as forward steps on the pathway of working class emancipation.

INDUSTRIALISM

The following extract is from an editorial in the Daily Nome Industrial Worker, official organ of Local Union No. 240, Western Federation of Miners, Nome, Alaska:

"Industrialists, while rejecting leadership, believe that they have every right to claim the services of those who may have better experience, and have made use of them, but they must be strictly subordinate to the workers whom they serve, not in any way superior. It is along this line that its battle for industrial freedom will be fought, and it is along this aggressive line that its battle will be won. Its enemies regard the advent of this 'new unionism' with its terrible iconoclasm with some uneasiness, for they instinctively recognize their approaching doom in its birth. That is the reason the hostility to the Industrial Workers of the World has assumed such colossal dimensions, and why it is that capitalists, civic federalists, up-lifters, labor leaders by divine right, editors, preachers, and employers unite together to destroy what is to them their one besetting enemy. And this alone is enough instinctively to show that they are from the workers' standpoint alone on solid footing.

They alone are undisturbed by what their capitalist neighbors think of them; free love charges have no terror for them, patriotic denunciation is a matter of amusement, and the unholy disapproval of the Pharisee is to them naturally a thing of much delight. They constitute the only labor organization that realizes that the workers have no rights, but that which they have the might to enforce, and they are organizing their might to acquire all rights under the sun."

NOT IF HE ORGANIZES.

Man wants but little here below,
It is a fact, and yet,
If he is but a working man
That's more than he can get.—Ex.

AGITATE—EDUCATE—ORGANIZE—FIGHT FOR THE EIGHT HOUR WORK DAY

Machinery and Unemployment

The following statistics compiled by the Brewery Workers' Journal are a sufficient indication of the displacement of the workers by machinery to cause deep thought and immediate action:

"In making bread boxes, three workmen can do the work of thirteen box makers by old methods.

In leather manufacture, modern methods have reduced the necessary number of workers from 5 to 50 per cent.

A carpet measuring and brushing machine, with one operator, will do the work of 15 men by the old method.

In the manufacture of flour, modern improvements save 75 per cent of the manual labor that once was necessary.

By the use of coal mining machines 160 miners can mine as much coal in the same time as 500 miners by the old methods.

One boy, by machinery, in turning wood work and materials for musical instruments, performs the work of 25 men by the old methods.

In the manufacture of boots and shoes, the work of 500 operatives is now done by 100—a displacement of wage earners of 80 per cent—by aid of machinery.

In stove dressing, twelve co-laborers, with a machine, can dress 12,000 stoves in the same time that the same number of workmen, by hand, could dress 2500 stoves.

In the cotton mills the labor has been reduced about 50 per cent. Now one weaver manages from two to ten looms, where one loom was formerly tended by one worker.

In the manufacture of bricks, improved devices save one-tenth of the labor; and in the manufacture of fire bricks, 40 per cent of the manual labor is displaced.

In the manufacture of agricultural implements, 600 operatives, with machinery, including 18 classes of wage earners do the work of 2145 wage earners, without machinery, displacing 1545 workers.

The introduction of machinery in the manufacture of children's shoes during the last thirty years has displaced six times the manual labor now required, and the product of the manufacturer has been reduced 50 per cent to the consumer.

In the manufacture of wall paper, one worker, by the aid of machinery, does the work of 10 workers by manual labor; and in cutting and drying paper by machinery four men and six girls do the work of 100 operators by the old methods.

In manufacturing gun stocks, one man, by manual labor, was able to turn and fit one gun stock in one day of ten hours, while three men by a division of labor and the use of machinery, can turn and fit 120 to 150 gun stocks in ten hours. This displaces the work of 444 to 49 wage-earners.

Do you know what this means for the worker, this constant, this almost miraculous improvement in machinery? When thousands of men are displaced by the installment of a new machine in a factory, it means thousands of men out of work, thousands of men tramping the streets looking for work. Thousands of men lengthening the bread lines of our great industrial centers.

And thousands of men out of work and clamoring for a job means the lowering of wages for those who still hold their jobs because competition always cuts down wages.

The invention and improvement of machinery today means hunger and misery for great armies of working men and women.

Before the workers there is a prospect of a still further development of this tendency. Machinery is destined to do the bulk of the work of the world. But why should those who create the machines be forced into the ranks of the unemployed because of their labors in the past? The answer is that the workers lack power.

These conditions will continue until the workers organize at the point of production in ONE BIG UNION which will fight the every day battle, will shorten hours to a point where more and more of the unemployed will be given employment, and will, when a sufficiently strong and militant organization is secured, overthrow the wage system and seize the machinery of production on behalf of those who produced it—that is for themselves, the workers of the world.

Revolutionary Industrial Unionism and Direct Action are the only hope of the working class.

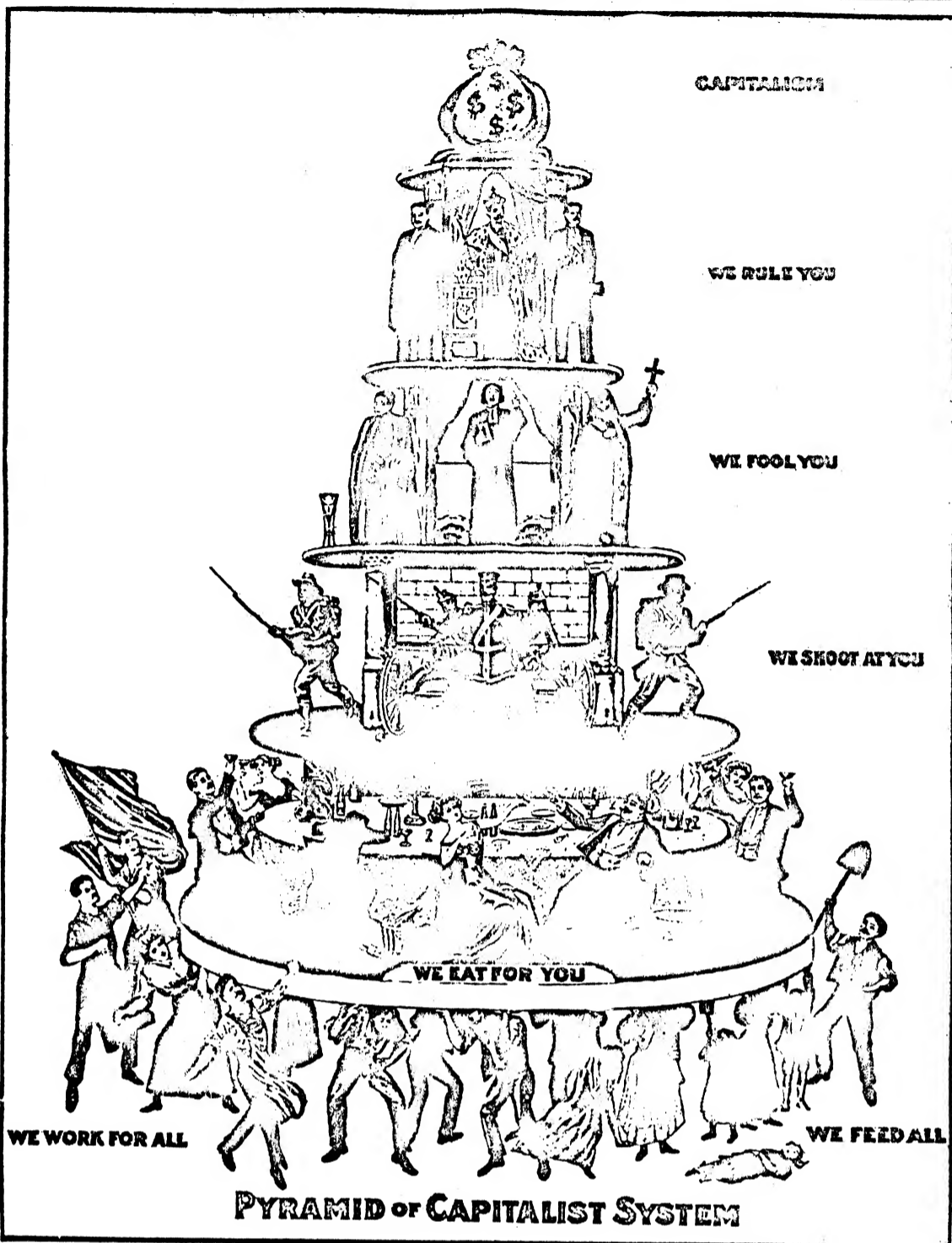
WHY I AM A REVOLUTIONIST

From the pen of Rosa Marcus comes a little pamphlet called "Why I am a revolutionist." It deals with revolutionary ideals and tactics, and discusses fearlessly such matters as government, property, the Church, crime, prostitution, war, the tramp, love and marriage, and woman. The writer is a bright young rebel who still lacks several years of being out of her teens. The pamphlet, which sells for ten cents, is published by the progressive educational league of San Francisco, and can be obtained by addressing L. Markus, 3321 22nd Street, San Francisco, Cal.

IL PROLETARIO

Il Proletario is an organ of the syndicalist movement, published in the Italian language. It expounds the principles of the I. W. W. Arturo Giovannitti, awaiting trial because of his activity in the great Lawrence strike, is the editor. Subscription price is \$1 per year. Address 145 W. 4th street, New York City.

Songs to fan the flames of discontent, 10 cents. Get an I. W. W. Song book.



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The "Pyramid of the Capitalist System," as shown above, is one of the most famous pictures of the revolutionary movement. It originated in Europe many years ago and has been adapted to American dress to some extent. There is no doubt of its great propaganda value. It gives Capitalism at a glance.

At the base of the social pyramid we have the working class, composed of men, women and children. On their backs rests the whole structure of society and their every move causes a tremor to run through all other sections. They are the foundation of every social order and, once united, can overthrow the system so as to carry on production for themselves. The workers feed all of society—they work for all of society.

Above them is a representation of the capitalist class proper. This class is depicted as wining and dining, amid carousal and high revelry, without a thought other than contempt for those who produce the wealth of the world. The women are unthinking dolls, with low-neck gowns and still lower morals and ideals, while the men have all the faults of swine yet none of their virtues. There are those members of the useless class who have no part in dog dinners and monkey suppers, yet are living from the exploitation of the toilers and, therefore, are thieves. Abraham Lincoln once said "I hold that if God Almighty had meant some people to do all the working and others to do all the eating, he would have made some all stomachs and others all hands." Leaving God out of the case, it is certain that once the workers do their own thinking, they will soon thereafter do their own eating. Why do you workers, who produce the choicest viands and who alone can prepare them for the table, allow another class to eat for you?

The next platform shows the soldiers, the armed force of capitalism. These are the hired murderers who, from a false love of a country of which they have been expropriated, and from a distorted idea that imaginary boundary lines are sacred, are busily engaged in defending the frontier of riches—the strong boxes of the robber class. These poor deluded fools go to war to conquer new markets for the master class and murder men against whom they have no grudge. When wounded they are patched up by Red Cross nurses in order that they may resume their positions as bullet-stopping targets. Meanwhile the chaplains of both armies are busy praying to some mysterious personage beyond the sun to have victory perch upon the banners of both contending forces. It is pleasing to note that the workers are awakening and recruits are becoming scarcer each year. Discontent is rife in the Army and Navy, and "agitators" are busy fanning the flames. Even now the masters are oftentimes afraid to use the soldiers for their original purpose of shooting the workers.

Above the soldiers, on the third platform, are the preachers

and priests, whose philosophy and teaching in every day and age has been opposed to progress. These robed gentlemen have ever sided with the oppressors against the oppressed. In the past they justified negro chattel slavery by quoting "Some are born to serve and some are born to rule," and today are placing the seal of approval upon a most damnable slavery by mumbling "The poor ye have always with ye," and admonishing workers to be meek and humble here below that they may "get pie in the sky when they die." Kipling has well said that:

"The toad beneath the harrow knows
Exactly where each toothpoint goes;
The butterfly beside the road
Preaches contentment to the toad."

And the "soul aviators" are the contentment peddlers whose mission is to fool the workers.

Next in order are the figure heads, the kings, czars and presidents, representing alike the bloody Czar of Russia, the degenerate King of Spain, and our own pride, "Injunction Bill," the fat errand boy of Wall street. Not being worthy of further discussion, the apex of the pyramid is the next to be noted.

Here is the acme, the pinnacle, the crowning glory of this social system. Gold, symbolic of wealth, is the alpha and omega of Capitalism's existence. For Gold, men are overworked and starved, women are forced into sweatshops and houses of prostitution, and babies are mangled in the mills; for Gold, the Titanic sunk and hundreds were murdered; for Gold, the Iroquois fire-urn was sold as asbestos; for Gold, the Slocum steamer had sawdust life preservers; for Gold, the Triangle shirtwaist factory had no proper fire exits; for Gold, the Primero, Drakesboro, Cherry and other mines were allowed to be death traps; for Gold, food is adulterated with poisons, clothing is produced with shoddy, and houses are allowed to stand empty while men and women walk the streets; and for Gold, there is no crime on the calendar that the capitalist class will not commit.

This is the picture of capitalism the poster gives. It is not nice—but it is true. Ask yourself "Is Capitalism worth keeping?" and if the answer is "No!" then join the fighting I. W. W. and help to overthrow wage slavery, building at the same time the foundation of the next social order.

We have "Pyramid" posters, twice the size of the above picture, and very much clearer, beautifully lithographed in several colors on heavy white enameled paper. These can be had for 15c each or \$1.00 a dozen. Post cards of the "Pyramid" are two for five cents, 25c a dozen or \$1.00 a hundred. Orders should be sent to the Industrial Worker, Box 2129, Spokane, Washington.

Observations From The Inside

San Diego, Jail, Oct. 7, 1912.

It is early Monday morning and true to their slave instincts my fellow prisoners are already astir. It never occurs to them that the "waiter" will not deliver breakfast until nearly nine o'clock. I suppose it is a habit, for as I gaze from our bedroom window I can see the Free Born Citizens mustering upon the foundations of a new hotel called the "Lubin," which they are erecting for their Masters, upon the other side of the street.

It has been an interesting and instructive study to watch the Dig-in-ity of Labor perform its function for the boss. It is now about quarter to eight and already the slaves are unpacking their tools and climbing into position to have a good start in their eight hour race against each other.

Ah! There goes the best pupil of the Taylor's Scientific Speeding-up Process, with his white overalls on; he is already stripped off, waiting for his master's voice. He is a splendid "bricklaying machine," and like all machinery is unable to think for himself. If he did think he would realize that the faster he builds the sooner he will be out of a job, and that means out of his rented home. In fact, the faster he builds houses, the sooner he will be "homeless." Gee, it's a great system.

Hello! There is our friend the Carpenter—we have named him the "Bell Horse" because he is always in the lead. One morning he started work five minutes before the whistle blew, but we shouted at him so that he was forced to wait, much against his will. I don't think he has quite forgiven us yet. We are sorry if we have offended him but it was necessary for us to prevent him from scabbing on himself as well as us.

But there seems to be something "missing" from this troupe of "gladiators" this morning; ah, here it is, "Come, rejoice with us, for we have found that which was lost." It was the nine year old boy who drives the horse attached to the hoist on this Union (?) Job. We were afraid that something serious might have happened to him but he was only hiding behind the bosses lunch box. Let us thank our politicians for the Child Labor Laws, and let us thank our craft unions for enforcing the same. What would have happened to this nine year old boy if he did not have their Protection?

We are pleased to note that our remarks regarding child labor, speeding up, etc., so annoyed the foreman that he requested the "waiters" in our hotel to stop the "guests" from criticizing "his job." It was rather rough on him because it is his first job as foreman and he wants to "make good," but we are advocates of Free Speech and we would criticize Jesus Christ if he attempted to work a boy of that age.

Kipling says "The female of the species is more sane than the male." I think there is some truth in this for, after trying to shame the men without success we directed our vocal efforts at the opposite sex and had the satisfaction of enlisting their attention. They are now installing an electric hoist so we leave them to their fate.

It is now getting close to the breakfast hour and like all caged animals at feeding time the wage workers are getting restless. It shows itself in various ways, chiefly in marching and in argument. Our latest two "visitors" are airing their vocal talent, also their knowledge of local affairs on the question of "morals."

The big slave who was arrested for being without a job is especially bitter against "graft," his contention being that if Keno Wilson had not run the "ladies of easy virtue" out of the "Canary Cottage" because they would not pay for "protection," all would be well. The other one argues that if he would only be "moderate in his demands" it would be all right, but how could two houses like the "Frisco House" and the "Reliance" afford to pay One Hundred and Fifty Dollars each per month for protection. "Of course," says he, "since the Purty League got on the Chief's trail he has to see his 'Violet' in the Police Station, which naturally makes him sore on the others."

What this has to do with unemployment is not made clear, but the "waiters" arriving with the breakfast, we adjourned with the unanimous opinion that things were pretty rotten, but perhaps, after the State Convention of the Federation of Labor has been wined and dined and welcomed by our masters, it may be all right—for the boss, I mean. Say, I wonder whether those A. F. of L. guys will ever get wise and kick the sakers out.

Yours for the whole cheese, and to hell with the Bosses.

R. GOSDEN.

LAUGH AT WORKER'S INJURIES

Peter Paulski, a steam shovel piltman working for the McDougal Construction Co., was recently caught between the Jack and the steam shovel and was badly crushed. Both hips were dislocated.

He was immediately removed to the bunk house where he remained for six hours, passing over a pint of blood.

The foreman, Conrad Frisk, is said to have laughed at the injuries, and to have allowed three trains to pass without putting Paulski on board so that he might be taken where his injuries could be attended to.

These "humane" conditions are to be found in most construction camps. In fact, all contractors gain their wealth at the price of murder committed upon the workers. The toilers are becoming rebellious, however, and things are going to be changed before very long.

Report of the General Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World

Seventh Annual Convention Held in Chicago, Illinois, September 17 to 27, 1912

To the Delegates, Seventh Annual Convention Industrial Workers of the World.

Fellow Workers: We herewith submit to you a record of our actions on the various matters that came before us since the adjournment of the Sixth Annual Convention.

We also submit, herewith, suggestions and recommendations which we believe will be of interest and benefit to the organization.

MOTION NO. 1—Young vs. Moore. Appeal of Young from the action of Local 84, St. Louis.

The G. E. B. voted to sustain the appeal. MOTION NO. 2—Regarding calling a convention of the Lumber Workers Locals in order to organize National Union in that industry.

The Board voted in favor.

MOTION NO. 3—Re. Constitution of the Central Committee German and Hungarian Branches of Chicago, Ill.

Motion carried. MOTION NO. 4—Re. appeal from action of Local 84, Branch 1 in expelling Wm. Young.

Board voted in favor of appeal.

MOTION NO. 5—Re. request to reconsider expulsion of F. G. Moore from Local 84, I. W. W.

Board voted not to reinstate.

MOTION NO. 6—Re. increase in salary of Assistant Editor, "Industrial Worker."

Board voted that increase be granted.

MOTION NO. 7—Re. Appeal of W. S. Short from action of Local 179, New York.

Appeal sustained.

MOTION NO. 8—Re. proceedings and constitutions of National Industrial Union of Forest and Lumber Workers.

Motion carried.

MOTION NO. 9—Re. accepting application for affiliation from the Brotherhood of Timber Workers.

The Board voted to accept the application for affiliation.

STRIKE FINANCES.

An estimate of the amount of money expended for relief and other expenses incidental to handling strikes in the year past, shows that \$101,504.05 were expended in handling strikes involving a total of 75,152 strikers and their families, lasting over a period of seventy-four weeks in the aggregate.

The problem of financing strikes is a question that should command the earnest attention, not only of this convention, but of each and every local union after the close of the convention. It is a foregone conclusion that there is a limit to the ability of the workers to contribute to the support of strikes. With the ever growing tendency to involve larger and larger bodies of workers in the struggles for better conditions, it is but a question of a short time until this limit will be reached. The present and future conditions of modern industry do now and will continue to make it necessary that large numbers of the workers take an active part in every struggle for better conditions. There is but one way in which this situation can be met. That is, that the workers must be educated to carry on the struggle for better conditions without leaving the shops, except when it is absolutely necessary. In which event, they must be educated to adapt themselves to every requirement of each particular case and be prepared to return to work with their organization intact before they are starved into submission.

It is safe to assume that the employers will resort to the use of the lockout in order to meet these tactics and an effective answer to the lockout will have to be devised by the members of this organization. In our humble judgment the answer to the lockout is to extend the influence of the organization so that whenever necessary the workers can paralyze every industry in the country by a general strike of short duration repeated as often as is necessary to get results.

We think that it will be found that the employing class will not be willing to lose the profits accruing to them from the labor of 15,000,000 workers because some part of the employing class uses the lockout to subjugate a part of the workers.

We recommend that blank forms for compiling information relative to strikes be designed and furnished all local unions by the general organization and that the local unions see to it that full information concerning strikes is furnished the general organization at all times.

THE McNAMARA CASE.

Since the adjournment of the last Convention, the National Erectors Association and Manufacturers and Merchants Association of California, operating through the Burns Detective Agency, arrested J. B. McNamara, Ortie MacManigal and J. J. McNamara, charged with dynamiting the Los Angeles Times building at Los Angeles, California.

The two first named were arrested at Detroit, Mich., and J. J. McNamara at Indianapolis, Ind. The methods used in arresting these men and conveying them across the country to California, was in violation of all due process of law and furnishes another glaring example of what legal statutes do not mean when the liberty and lives of members of the working class are involved.

The arrest of these men was followed by a series of illegal and unlawful raids upon the records and property of the organization with which they are connected. Upon news of the arrest being made public, the General Executive Board of the I. W. W. issued a call for a general strike of all organized and unorganized workers in the country, as a protest against the high handed methods used by the States and private detective agencies in the case.

After many months in jail, the trial of J. B. McNamara was commenced, and while the jury was still being selected, a compromise was arranged between the State and Defense whereby J. B. and J. J. McNamara plead guilty and consented to take a sentence of life and fifteen years, respectively. With the guilt or innocence of these men, we are not concerned, nor are we in any position to find fault with the plea of guilt entered by them. Believing as we do, however, that the case in itself holds valuable lessons for the working class, we desire to call the attention of the membership to those phases of the case which, in our judgment, are worthy of careful consideration.

The case, in the first place, demonstrates beyond doubt, that no legal safeguard that can be invoked to protect any member of the working class who incurs the enmity of the employers by standing between them and unlimited exploitation of the workers. Second, in spite of the fact that the International Union to which these men belonged, was affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, that organization did not come to their assistance as it should have done. The position of the A. F. of L. in the case was one of half-hearted support and assurances that all they desired was a fair and impartial trial, when the history of the past proves that it is not possible for any member of the working class to get a fair and impartial trial in the courts of the employers. The only exceptions to this rule are cases wherein the workers of this country have been sufficiently aroused and sufficient money collected to enable the Defense to meet forces of the employers on equal terms. In the case of the McNamaras, the financial resources of the Defense were not sufficient to enable their attorneys to cope with the prosecution and the moral support guaranteed these members of the working class was practically nil, so far as the American Federation of Labor was concerned. The most striking object lesson of the case in our mind, however, is the fact that in spite of the handicap set forth above, the Defense were enabled to force the prosecution to agree to a compromise verdict and the National Erectors Association and Manufacturers and Merchants Association of California, were forced to content themselves with imprisoning these two men instead of having them executed according to their original plan. In our judgment, this compromise is but an indication of the progress that has been made in the past twenty-five years in this country. We do not believe that the interests concerned in the prosecution of the McNamaras are any less blood-thirsty than those who were instrumental in executing Spies, Parsons and their comrades in 1887. We do believe, however, that the working class of this country have progressed to the extent that the real rulers of the United States recognize the danger that existed for themselves and their class if the lives of these men were taken as a sacrifice to the greed of the National Erectors Association.

We believe that the progress made in the past 25 years should tend to encourage every fighter in the ranks of labor to redouble their efforts in the years that are to come and we feel sure that if they do

so, it will not be many years until the struggle for economic freedom will have been won and jails and gallows will no more claim the victims of capitalist greed.

STRIKE AND LEGAL EXPENSE.

The cost of defending members of the working class that are selected as victims to appease the wrath of the employers, will also increase as time goes on. The membership of the I. W. W. must strive with all the energy that they have, to perfect the organization to such an extent that they will be able to cause the employers to lose profits whenever they attempt to victimize any member of the working class because of that worker's activity and ability in the labor movement.

The only effective weapon that the workers have with which to meet this condition, is to render unproductive the machinery of production with which they labor, and have access to. Militant direct action in the industries of the world is the weapon upon which they must rely and which they must learn to use.

It is imperative that the attention of the membership be called to the obligation that follows the receipt of financial and other help from their fellow workers.

It is with a deep sense of gratitude that we acknowledge the solidarity so well expressed by the members of the working class who rallied to the support of the members in all sections of the country when they were engaged in the struggle for better conditions.

This sense of gratitude cannot be repaid by an expression of appreciation alone, and it should be the effort of every member of this organization to see that our sense of gratitude and solidarity finds expression in a substantial manner whenever any part of the workers are engaged in a struggle with the boss.

It is incumbent, however, that the organization at all times keep in mind that it is a fighting organization, and as such does not depend upon its financial resources in order to successfully fight the employing class. This point should be emphasized in the future as it has been in the past. The struggles just closed have furnished proof that the contentions of the I. W. W. in this regard have been based upon solid ground. They have stood the test and proved to be correct.

The attack made by the emissaries of the employing class through the medium of their courts upon the strike funds of the Lawrence strike, is but a warning as to what can be expected along that line in the future.

The delegates should give this development their careful attention and see if they cannot devise ways and means that will prove effective in meeting this latest tactic of the employing class.

It is to be expected that as the organization of the workers grows in power and influence, it will be met with every weapon at the command of the employing class. So long as the employing class relies upon open and hostile moves against the organization, we need have no fear as to the outcome of the contest. Such opposition, however bitter and brutal it may become, will but prove the fitness of the membership of this organization for the position that they have pre-empted for themselves as the vanguard of the army of labor in its march to economic freedom.

Open opposition will but serve to develop the necessary qualifications that fit the workers to undertake and accomplish the freedom of the human race from the bondage of wage slavery.

It is only when the employers recognize that the policy of open opposition will not get the desired result for them, and begin to enter to, and fraternize with, the I. W. W. that real danger will face the organization. It is then that the membership will have to double their vigilance and repel every overture of friendship that may be made to the organization or any part of it. Friendship of the employing class or any part of it will mean death to any organization of the workers so far as the interests of the workers as a class are concerned.

The only safeguard that the membership of the organization have against this danger is the proper education of the membership as to their real class interests; the steadfast adherence to the policy of at all times keeping the class lines distinctly drawn in the organization and the rejection of any and all alliances with any organization other than those composed wholly of members of the wage working

class and standing upon the fundamental basis of the class struggle for possession of the machinery of production for and by the workers as a class; no alliance open or otherwise with any organization not committed to the waging of that struggle at the point of production only—in the work shops of the world. No entangling alliances with any part of the employing class should be tolerated, however alluring the prospect that is held out as an excuse for such alliance or the prospects for immediate gain may be.

With the gaining of a greater amount of economic control by the workers enrolled as members of the I. W. W. it is but natural to see the batteries of the employing class loosed upon the organization. A campaign of vituperation and slander has been inaugurated that should serve to firmly establish the conviction that the organization is on the right road to the goal of working class dominion over industry. It is to be expected that in proportion as the position of the I. W. W. is correct, it will be reflected in the bitterness of the opposition that it will encounter from the agents of the employing class in every walk of life and wherever found. It is likewise to be expected that this campaign of slander and abuse will serve to deceive some members of the working class who lack the experience and the knowledge flowing from experience to enable them to judge the reasons for this opposition.

Not the least effective weapon in this program of deceiving and misleading the workers as to their true economic interest is the aid and assistance rendered the employing class by the small coterie of mental bankrupts that have infested the socialist movement of America. One wing of this degenerate aggregation, composed of millionaire silk mill owners, petty business men of doubtful business ability and totally devoid of integrity, a small number of deluded workers with petrified tissues where their brains should be, and a number of barrel house bums whose sole claim to distinction is that they periodically appear upon a ballot appealing for the suffrage of the voters in order that they may avoid some useful service in return for their sustenance, devote most of their time repeating, with parrot-like brilliancy of intellect, every foul slander that has been coined by mouth pieces of the existing order of things since the world's workers first began the struggle for supremacy. The other wing composed of a larger number of deluded wage workers, whose misery and desire for economic freedom is taken advantage of, by as unscrupulous a gang of parasites as ever traded upon the ignorance and misery of any people; business failures who, not successful in establishing themselves securely upon the backs of the workers, are devoting their petty talents to further misleading them in order to curry favor with the masters of the bread and thus enable them to win a place at the pie counter of politics; self appointed saviors who failed to make a livelihood at the profession of saving souls who now mouth revolutionary phrases with all the unctious that they once exhorted their superstitious dupes to place their hopes for relief in another and—for all they knew to the contrary—non-existent world; shyster lawyers whose mental equipment prevented them from success in competition with better equipped members of that profession, all join in the campaign of slander against a real expression of the workers and their efforts to perfect an organization on class lines that will be effective in the struggle for freedom. With few notable exceptions, the press of this institution is filled with parrot-like repetitions of the abuse always used against the workers by agents of the employing class. The agents of the employing class have at least the excuse that they are paid to do the dirty work of their masters. These others have no excuse except it be that they are desirous of scabbing the ones now holding the job out of their positions.

Professing to be neutral, they use up barrels of ink in parroting the false accusations hurled against the organization by the Kirbys, Posts, and Otis of the employing class. In times of struggle they are silent until forced to take some note of the fights made by the organization, or in hopes of making campaign material out of the success attending the efforts of the workers in the struggles. Then they will be found in the front making claims as to the value of their services that only serve to establish them as petty politicians attempting to take credit to themselves for success achieved by those whom they have reviled and ridiculed to the best of their mean ability.

Your organization has been accused of preaching violence in spite of the fact that in no word or line in the literature of the organization can be quoted to prove the accusation. You are charged with being murderers in spite of the fact that in the many struggles taken part in by the organization no human life has been taken by any member of the organization regardless of the provocation offered. You are charged with advocating a policy that will lead to bloodshed when the fact is that the program advocated by your organization offers the only possible method by which bloodshed can be avoided or reduced to a minimum. Deprived of an opportunity to labor except at uncertain periods, forced by present circumstances to be content with a small portion of the wealth that your brain and muscle brings into being, you are characterized as bums, tramps and worthless loafers by the very individuals who spoil good paper coining excuses for the parasite classes, because, forsooth, they, the parasites, "are victims of the system."

Professing to be for the overthrow of capitalist property, they are found endeavoring to instill into the minds of the now awakening proletariat a reverence for capitalist property that can serve no other purpose than to prolong the reign of capitalism.

We desire to emphasize in this report that we place no strictures upon any members of the working class who in all sincerity are connected with the same institution as those who are proving themselves only too willing to do the work of capitalist agents. To these, we have but one feeling—that of class solidarity and we earnestly request all members of the working class who today are being misled and duped by this element in the revolutionary movement to thoroughly investigate the conduct of those with whom they are associated, and we believe that if they will do so, their class interests will demonstrate to them that the role played by their officials and press, can but react against the interest of the working class.

It would be unwise in reviewing the past year of the organization's progress if we omitted to call the attention of the members to the pretensions of friendship that are beginning to be manifested for the organization in many other quarters. Success breeds friends as well as enemies. When the organization struggled against tremendous odds for its very existence there were none so poor as to render it homage. When success seems to crown the struggle, all are more than willing to put forward their claim as being THE factor that is responsible for the victories won and the progress made. To all such, we have but one answer. That answer is,—that the Industrial Workers of the World is an organization of workers who are conscious of their class interests, who know what they want and how to get what they want; who appeal only to members of the wage working class, and that we will resent with all our power any attempt on the part of individuals or organizations to interfere with the affairs of the organization or attempt to exercise a guardianship over it. As an organization of the useful members of society, the wealth producers, we propose to compel homage from all other elements in society and render reverence to none. As the fighting organization of the working class in the industries of the world, we will be guided only by our experience gained in the struggles of the past and future.

SIGNS OF THE APPROACHING CHANGE.

Everywhere in the modern world evidences of the coming revolution are apparent. In all lands the workers are beginning to assert themselves in an effort to wrest from the master class more of the good things of life. The awakening of the workers logically brings forth attempts on the part of the employing class and their agents to intimidate and cow the workers into abandoning the struggle for economic freedom. South America in the year past has witnessed acts of official brutality that are past belief. In Russia the ruling class has in the year past given further proof of the lengths to which the rulers will go in order to maintain themselves upon the

backs of the workers. In France, Germany, England and America the past year has witnessed many outrages inflicted upon the workers that the rights of private property and privilege of exploiting the workers be maintained.

All of these signs are but evidence that the workers in ever increasing numbers are awakening and that the near future will see the struggle for economic freedom actually on the world over.

Not the least evidence of the approaching struggle is to be seen in the cowardice and treachery displayed by the politicians who assume for themselves the right to represent the workers in the rotten political state of the employing class. At a time when courage and determination are demanded above every other qualification, when the times call for an aggressive policy, and correct education upon the fundamental principles upon which the revolution must be fought, these elements in the labor movement are found deserting every pretense of being revolutionary and seeking to avoid personal danger by proving to the employers that they are committed to nothing more revolutionary than a few phrases and high sounding platitudes. They attempt to shield their professed revolutionary desires behind a declaration that they are committed to a "legal" revolution. A legal revolution means nothing less than to say that they do not propose to change the existing order of things except with the consent of that class who today are the beneficiaries of the present system of wage slavery.

This attitude of the politicians is not without its good effects. In every occasion in which they, the leaders of the political parties, have an opportunity to show themselves, they are furnishing indisputable evidence to the workers that they are but patch-work reformers whose only function is to feed at the pie counter of the master class for less than old party politicians exact in return for their services.

THE LAWRENCE STRIKE.

On the 12th day of January, the workers in the textile mills of Lawrence, Mass., walked out on a spontaneous strike against a reduction of wages instituted by the mill owners in reply to a law passed by the Massachusetts Legislature reducing the hours of work for women and children from fifty-six to fifty-four hours per week. Approximately 25,000 mill workers were actively involved in the strike. The strikers were of twenty-seven different nationalities, speaking forty-three different languages and dialects.

Indirectly there were some 60,000 people involved in the strike—families not actually at work in the mills but whose parents and relatives were so employed.

Of the total number of workers involved in the strike, not over 1,500 were enrolled as members of any labor organization. Of this number 1,200 were members of Textile Workers Industrial Union No. 20, of Lawrence, Mass., affiliated with the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers of the I. W. W. The balance, 300, were connected with the United Textile Workers of America, holding a charter from the A. F. of L. or in independent craft unions.

When it is known that the average wages of the textile workers of Lawrence prior to the strike were \$5.82 per week, and this average included the wages paid the superintendents as well as the higher paid workers, it can be readily seen that the strikers had very little in the way of financial resources with which to sustain themselves while on strike.

This one fact of itself furnishes convincing evidence that the conditions in the mills and rate of wages had reached the point where further submission was out of the question.

In the middle of winter, without food or fuel at hand, these workers thought they could be no worse off starving and freezing in the streets of Lawrence than they were slaving in the mills and starving at the same time.

At the beginning of the strike, the strikers wired to New York for General Executive Board Member Joseph J. Ettor, who prior to the strike had assisted in carrying the message of Industrial Solidarity to the wage slaves of Lawrence.

Ettor immediately left for the scene of the struggle and with him went Fellow Worker Arturo Giovannitti, the Editor of "IL PROLETARIO," the official organ of the Italian Socialist Federation.

With the arrival of these two men upon the scene, the work of organizing the strikers was pushed with all energy and ability at their command. Within the short space of a week, order was brought

out of chaos, and the strikers were so effectively organized that all the powers at the command of the mill owners failed to destroy the solidarity of the strikers in the nine weeks of bitter and brutal struggle that followed.

In less than a week after the strike had started, the state militia were ordered in to the strike district for the purpose of breaking the spirit of the workers and driving them back into the slave pens under the conditions against which they had rebelled.

The militia was reinforced by the state detective force and a horde of private detectives and thugs in the service of the mill owners and city of Lawrence virtually.

The city was placed under martial law and a reign of terror was inaugurated in the name of law and order.

As a result two of the strikers lost their lives. One a boy, 17 years of age, who was stabbed through the back by a member of the militia. The other, an Italian girl, a striker who was shot during an attack made upon the pickets by the police and detectives.

The testimony of eye witnesses tends to establish the fact that the shot which resulted in the death of this girl striker was fired by a policeman.

The record does not show that the killing of an unarmed boy by an armed militiaman was even investigated.

The killing of the girl striker was used as a pretext for arresting Ettor and Giovannitti who were charged with being responsible for the death of the girl as accessories before the fact.

The city and state authorities hoped by arresting these men to deprive the strikers of their aid and counsel in conducting the strike and discourage the strikers, thinking that they would stampede back into the mills.

The arrest of Ettor and Giovannitti failed in its purpose. Instead of discouraging the strikers it made them all the more determined.

The general strike committee having the strike in charge established relief stations and issued an appeal for funds with which to provide relief for the strikers.

The response to the appeal for support was generous. The heroism of the men, women and children who were facing starvation and cold in the struggle for better conditions brought a ready and generous response from all quarters of the country. The relief stations were thus enabled to care for the most pressing needs of the strikers and the handicap of being without funds under which the strike started was overcome.

As a further measure of relief, the committees in charge decided to ask the workers of other localities to provide food, clothing and shelter for the children of the strikers. This request also met with a ready response and 120 of the children were sent to the workers of New York to be cared for until the strike was over.

The arrival of the children in New York furnished the outside world with evidence that could not be contradicted as to the actual conditions existing in the textile industry of Lawrence.

This move of the strike committee was met by the mill owners and their agents, the police, deciding to prevent the children from being taken care of in that manner.

As a result, when the committee attempted to send a delegation of children to Philadelphia, the acting marshal of Lawrence, backed by the military forces of the state, forcibly prevented the children from leaving the city. The horrors of the scene at the depot that morning need not be repeated in this report. Suffice it to say that the official brutality displayed entitles the marshal of Lawrence to a place in infamy as the most degenerate thug that ever disgraced the earth with his presence in this or any other age of the world's history.

Finding that every effort to break the strike was of no avail, the mill owners finally surrendered to the strikers and granted an increase of wages ranging from 5 per cent for the higher paid workers to 25 per cent for the lowest paid workers. The working conditions in the mills were improved and the bonus or premium system modified so that its most harmful features were abolished.

Thus ended the Lawrence strike. The first and only victory achieved by the textile workers since modern industrial conditions were established in that industry.

In closing we desire to record our deep sense of gratitude to any and all who assisted in making a victory for the strikers possible. We are firmly convinced that

all aid and assistance rendered was in the spirit of class solidarity so far as the workers are concerned and from a spirit of sympathy where relief was given by those who are not of the working class.

Credit for the Lawrence victory cannot be claimed by any one individual or set of individuals. Nor can the result be laid to any single circumstance that contributed to the successful ending of the fight. If credit is due to any, more than others, it is due to the strikers themselves, because they had the courage to dare to rebel against unbearable conditions and had the good judgment to refuse to allow themselves to be tricked by the employing class or any of their agencies. If credit is due to any one circumstance more than others, it is due to the heroism and fortitude of the strikers who refused to be cowed by the show of force and actual brutality of the mill owners' hirelings. An exhibition of splendid solidarity that won for them the support of the workers everywhere and finally forced the surrender of the mill owners.

We are not unaware that individuals and institutions are today making claims that they and they alone are responsible for the success of the Lawrence strike. To all such we say "To the extent that you aided in making victory possible, full credit is coming to you, but when you for the purpose of self aggrandizement attempt to use the victory of the Lawrence strike to further mislead and delude the workers of this country, then we point out to you the many strikes that have been lost in the last few years, and ask you to explain to the workers of America, if you can, why it is that you did not also win those strikes for the workers involved? Why if your power is so great did you not use it before the workers were forced to face starvation and the militia in an effort to change their conditions?"

THE ETTOR AND GIOVANNITTI CASE.

One of the developments in the successful revolt by the textile slaves of the Lawrence Textile Mills, was the arrest on the 26th day of January of one member of the organization, Joseph J. Ettor, G. E. B. Member, and Arturo Giovannitti, Editor of IL PROLETARIO organ of the Italian Socialist Federation. These fellow workers have been confined in the Essex County Jail up to date, on the charge of being accessories before the fact to the murder of an Italian girl striker, Anna Lo Pizzo.

The evidence at hand all goes to prove that the shot which resulted in the death of Fellow Worker Anna Lo Pizzo, was fired either by a police officer of the city of Lawrence, or by some thug acting with and under the protection of the police department of that city.

The arrest of these two fellow workers was a desperate effort on the part of the mill owners to break the spirit of the men, women and children involved in the strike. It was hoped that the arrest of Ettor and Giovannitti would create confusion that would result in a stampede back to the mills upon the mill owners' terms. Failing to secure this result, the authorities of Essex County have been forced to make an attempt to secure a conviction in order that they may justify the arrest and continued imprisonment of Fellow Workers Ettor and Giovannitti.

The date of the trial is set for September 30th. During the past eight months, the committee in charge of the defense of the fellow workers has been carrying on a campaign of publicity and appealing for aid and financial assistance to all the workers of this country. Defense conferences have been organized in many of the large industrial centers and the present outlook is that the workers are being aroused to a proper understanding of what this case means from a working class standpoint. And unless the fellow workers are acquitted, the industries of this country will feel the power of the workers expressed in a general tie-up in all industries, and further, the workers of other lands, as an expression of international solidarity, are willing and will be found inflicting financial damage upon the American employers to the full extent of their power and ability.

QUESTION OF VIOLENCE.

The enemies of the I. W. W., the employing class and their paid hirelings—are devoting a great deal of their time and energy charging that the organization is committed to a program of violence in order to accomplish the overthrow of the wage system. This charge is made with all the variations that can be thought of by the upholders of the present rulers of society. Craft Union leaders, politicians of alleged revolutionary tendencies and labor misleaders of every stripe, are to be

found echoing the charges formulated by the employing class and their agencies. On the question of violence, we desire to call the attention of the delegates and through them, the membership of this organization, to the lessons that history contains. This lesson in brief is that it is not the subject class of any society that dictates whether or not its progress shall be accompanied by violence. At all times, it is the rulers, who being in power, are in position to determine in a great measure, just how and when the struggle will be fought. The history of the past has been that the privileged class respect no law and will stop at nothing to maintain their position in society. It is they, who in the past have resorted to violence in order to perpetuate their reign and in the struggle of today and those that are to come, it is the employing class and their agencies who provoke violence and then cry out the loudest against its use.

The program of the I. W. W. offers the only possible solution of the wage question whereby violence can be avoided, or at the very worst, reduced to a minimum. To all opponents of the organization wherever found, we desire to state that this organization will to the best of its power and ability, bend every effort towards making that program effective. We also desire to serve notice upon the ruling class and all its defenders, that whatever form, the struggle may take, we are determined to continue in spite of all odds until victory has been achieved by the working class. If the ruling class of today decide as its prototypes of the past have decided, that violence will be the arbiter of the question, then we will cheerfully accept their decision and meet them to the best of our ability and we do not fear the result.

Certain elements in the revolutionary movement with profuse sophistry, put forth the claim of having a shield behind which they can fight the capitalist class in security and escape the consequences of attempting to revolutionize society. To all such we say, that the I. W. W. has nothing to shield and having nothing to shield, we have no use for a shield even though one existed. Those whose purpose needs a shield, let them use it. For us, our object is declared open and above board and that object will be pursued with all the ability and power at our command.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION.

The necessity for an integral organization, international in scope, will become more and more apparent as time goes on. It is to be hoped that the membership of the I. W. W. will provide ways and means whereby this organization can fulfill their part in the formation of a revolutionary international in the near future.

THE EIGHT HOUR DAY.

The present need for a shorter work day in the industries of the country is bound to make itself felt. To the end that the agitation for the shorter work day may get results, the membership should provide ways and means for the necessary literature in all foreign languages.

POLICE AGENTS.

In almost every publication catering to the good will of the workers and working class organizations, the hue and cry against police agents is raised today.

In this connection, we desire to point out to the membership of the I. W. W. and to the working class in general, that those individuals holding positions as labor editors and editors of political publications claiming to represent the interest of the working class and who use such positions to repeat the slanders and false accusations hurled against the workers in times of struggle for better conditions, are in our humble judgment proving themselves to be the most efficient police agents at the command of the capitalist interests in this country today. Not only are they most efficient, but they are likewise the cheapest servants of the capitalist class, because through their pretensions of fealty to the working class, they are enabled to work without pay from the capitalist class.

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

Not the least significant struggle of the workers for economic freedom, is the efforts being made by the Mexicans peons to wrest economic freedom for themselves in the confines of their own country.

Regardless of the many complications that exist in this struggle, we recognize that it is at the base an effort of the disinherited native workers of Old Mexico to gain for themselves their economic independence.

We are glad to be able to report that in this struggle, members of the I. W. W. have been able to lend some assistance

and we sincerely hope the near future will see the efforts of the Mexican wage workers crowned with success and the fruits of victory, for which they have struggled against great odds and with great suffering, in their possession.

FAKE INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM AND BORING FROM WITHIN.

During the fiscal year past, different advocates offering to the working class something "just as good" as Industrial Unionism, have attempted to secure a recognition of their theories in the different local unions of the I. W. W., claiming to advocate the policy of boring from within the A. F. of L. With few exceptions, these individuals have confined their activities solely to an attempt to disrupt the I. W. W.

The year past furnishes some valuable illustrations as to the lack of merit in the policy of attempting to change the structure and principles of the American Federation of Labor.

Most glaring of these examples is the strike of the Shop Men on the S. P. and Illinois Central Railroads. This strike is now in its 11th month and so far as indicated on the surface, the operation of these roads has not been seriously crippled by the strike. In fact, the history of this strike is the same old story of a part of the workers in an industry fighting the boss, while the rest of their fellow workers stay at work and help to operate the railroads involved.

The newspaper strike in Chicago, wherein members of the Pressmen's Union were locked out by the newspaper association of that city, to the credit of the newspaper drivers, newsboys and stereotypers, members of these organizations responded by refusing to assist the newspaper publishers in their efforts to crush the Pressmen's Union.

This evidence of solidarity on the part of the stereotypers has brought about their expulsion from the International Union of which they were members, and the scabs who took their places were granted a charter.

This particular case proves that even if the workers were paying tax to the A. F. of L. or any part of it, they are not furnished any protection from being scabbed upon by other craft unions working under contract with the same employers.

The strike of the water front federation employes in New York city recently closed, also resulted in a defeat of the workers, due to the treachery of parts of the International Unions involved at the beginning of the struggle. The struggle, in common with the others mentioned, proves that the federation plan of organization with local and international autonomy, furnishes a weapon that is as ineffective as the independent craft union.

It is not with any sense of satisfaction that we record defeats of the workers in struggles for better conditions. Our only object in mentioning these cases is that the workers in general and the membership of the I. W. W. in particular may profit by the lessons which they contain, using their best efforts to develop and establish the form of organization that will permit the necessary solidarity and encourage the fighting spirit required to gain victory in the struggles for better conditions.

SAFETY OF THE ORGANIZATION'S EFFECTS.

Late occurrences in the labor movement serve to emphasize the need of proper precaution being taken to safeguard the property and effects of the organization from the high handed methods of the agents of the employing class. As the organization from now on will exert more and more influence on the industries of country, it is safe to assume that the employing class will not hesitate to employ any means that give promise of retarding its growth and efficiency.

So called legal safeguards will be disregarded to the full extent that the agents of the employing class can do so in safety to themselves.

Verbal protests will be of no avail if that be the only method which the organization relies on for its protection.

NUMBER 1.—The only protection that the organization can have against this danger is to be in a position to foresee any possible attack and to forestall the same by maintaining an efficient guard over the effects and papers of the organization.

NUMBER 2.—To be able to do this will require that the General Office be maintained in some convenient place that is not a large industrial center. To build up around the locality of the General Office a force that can be relied upon to call any

bluff made by the agents of the employing class.

NUMBER 3.—A duplicate set of records should be kept as an extra precaution.

NUMBER 4.—Locals will have to plan to take the same precaution in safeguarding the effects of the locals. All locals are urged to equip themselves with typewriters and mimeographs to use for publicity purposes in time of struggles.

ORGANIZATION.

Chartering of Locals.

Experience of the past year has demonstrated that the system of chartering branches of locals calls for a thorough understanding of the plan of organization and the methods of procedure in conducting the affairs of the industrial union.

One of two steps will have to be taken—branches will have to be chartered as locals, or the General Organization will have to make provisions to have qualified organizers work with locals that have branch organizations and instruct them in their proper relation to each other and in the method of procedure in conducting the affairs of the industrial union.

Under the industrial plan of organization, branches of an industrial union are supposed to deal with the general or national organization only through the local industrial union of which they are a part. At the present time, due to a lack of understanding of this plan of organization on the part of branches, they deal with the general organization direct. As no branch accounts are kept, this is bound to result in confusion. If branch accounts are kept, it can only mean that each branch should be chartered as a local. This will tend to destroy the solidarity aimed to be brought about by the industrial plan of organization.

Therefore, it behooves the organization and all of its parts to thoroughly understand the industrial plan of organization and to organize in strict accord with the same. Too much stress can not be laid upon this point while the organization is yet in its infancy. The time and energy expended now in getting things in proper shape will more than pay for itself in the future. It will mean stability and system where both are needed.

PAPERS.

The editors of the two English organs will have a full report of the papers in their charge.

On this matter we desire to call your attention to the grave danger which will at all times confront the organization unless the proper steps are taken to safeguard the official organs.

In our judgment all of the publications of the I. W. W. should be under the immediate control and supervision of the General Executive Board. We realize that under present conditions this may not be possible, but as the organization grows in size and strength, all publications should be issued from a central point and the General Office should be located at that point. Thus the executive officers of the several Industrial Departments who will constitute the G. E. B. will at all times have control and supervision over the official organs. The danger of sectionalism will be avoided, as well as the danger of as many different brands of Industrial Unionism as there might be editors of different papers—all being promulgated as the official declaration of the I. W. W., resulting in nothing but confusion and dissension.

We are not unmindful of the danger that will ever live in centralized power, but it does not follow that to centralize the administrative machinery of your organization necessarily means a centralized power.

The only means by which centralization of power can be avoided is by correct education and a thoroughly intelligent membership, each fully realizing the duties and obligations incumbent upon them as members and each discharging those duties and obligations to the fullest extent of their ability.

With an intelligent membership it will be impossible for any official to usurp or attempt to usurp power.

Without an intelligent membership it will be an easy matter for designing individuals to usurp power, and no provisions, constitutional or otherwise, can be made that will prove a safeguard to the organization.

The greater efficiency that is obtained by having the machinery of the organization as compact as possible will offset the danger of power being usurped by any officials.

The seventh year of the I. W. W. finds the English papers under the management

and control of the General Organization in more sound financial condition than heretofore. The membership should redouble their efforts to extend the circulation of these papers and make the press of the I. W. W. a power in the country. All of the foreign speaking publications, formerly published by locals, have suspended publication on account of lack of finances.

It is well to call the attention of the membership to the vital importance that the papers are to the organization and that every effort be made to re-establish the foreign publications as soon as possible.

Under the present circumstances of the organization, the papers must of necessity be devoted wholly to propaganda. The need of an official bulletin for the exchange of opinion between the membership is beginning to be felt and with the growth of the organization its need will be more urgent.

DEFAULTING SECRETARIES.

Several of the Locals have suffered in the past year from defaulting secretaries. It is needless to state that as the organization begins to make headway in the work of organizing the industries, it will attract to the organization individuals whose only object will be to despoil the organization of everything possible.

In this connection we desire to remind the membership that whenever a secretary or other financial officer makes away with the organization's funds, the fault lies as much with the membership as it does with the defaulter. The only safeguard that an organization can have for its finances is the constant vigilance of its membership in all of its financial affairs.

The membership of local unions can not take any better steps to protect the local funds than to see to it that their financial officers make out the monthly financial report to the local unions and the quarterly financial report to the general office. As soon as the financial condition of the general organization will permit, a sufficient office force will be employed in the general office to enable all financial reports to be checked up promptly and compared with previous reports.

CONSTITUTION.

The present constitution has no provision governing the filing and trial of charges against members of a local union. We, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following to be known as Art. Sec.

Whenever any member of the Industrial Workers of the World violates any of the principles or rules of the organization, he shall be proceeded against in the following manner:

Charges shall be filed against the member in writing setting forth the facts in the offence with which the member is charged. The charges shall be read before the local union at the next regular meeting after the same have been filed. Upon the reading of the charges the local shall appoint or select a trial committee of five members from the floor of the meeting. The trial committee shall furnish the accused with a copy of the charges and a notice of the date set for the hearing of the same. Copy of charges and notice of trial shall be sent by registered mail if mailed or if delivered in person a receipt must be secured from the accused admitting that they have been notified and furnished with a copy of the charges.

The trial committee shall keep a complete record of the evidence pro and con of the trial. The trial committee shall report their findings to the first regular meeting after the conclusion of the trial, together with the record of the trial and the local union shall affirm or reject the findings of the committee.

Either party involved may take an appeal from the decision of the local union within sixty days from the date of the meeting passing on the report of the trial committee by filing a notice of appeal with the secretary of the local union in writing.

The secretary of the local union shall immediately forward the appeal together with all the evidence of the case to the general secretary-treasurer, who shall submit the same to the general executive board.

BRANCH ORGANIZATION.

Whenever charters are issued for branches of a local industrial union, the branches must upon being chartered, form the central committee of the Industrial Union. This Central Committee of the Industrial Union shall maintain connection between the local industrial union and all its branches and the General Headquarters National Industrial Union or the de-

partment headquarters to which they belong.

All due stamps, literature and supplies purchased by the branches must be purchased from the secretary of the Central Committee of the local Industrial Union.

All moneys collected by the branches for dues and supplies must be paid into the secretary of the Industrial Union and all bills for expenses of carrying on the work of the local Industrial Union must be paid from the treasury of the Industrial Union. Funds raised by the branches in any manner outside of the regular income of the organization for dues, assessments and supplies can remain in the treasury of the branch which handles the raising of such funds.

The central committee of the local Industrial Union shall be composed as follows: Each Branch of a local Industrial Union shall be entitled to two delegates for each hundred additional members or majority fraction thereof. Each delegate shall have one vote in the central committee.

The officers of the central committee of a local industrial union shall be as follows: Chairman, financial secretary and treasurer and three trustees who shall hold office for a term of six months or until their successors are elected and installed into office.

The chairman, financial secretary-treasurer and trustees of the central committee shall be elected by the Central Committee of the Industrial Union from the delegates to the central committee.

The central committee of the local Industrial Union shall meet at least once every month, and shall hold at least one general membership meeting every three months on demand of any of the branches or when called for by a majority of the delegates.

Also recommend that the following be adopted as procedure in filing charges against General Officers:

CHARGES AGAINST GENERAL OFFICERS.

Charges against any of the General Officers shall be filed in writing with the G. E. B. or the General Convention at the option of the person filing the charges.

If the charges are filed before the G. E. B. they shall at once have a copy of the charges sent to the accused together with a notice of the date of the hearing of the charges. Charges filed before the General Convention must be sent to the General Secretary at least 60 days prior to the date of the convening of the convention.

On receipt of the charges the General Secretary will forward a copy of the same to the accused and notice to appear at the convention for trial.

Any decision of the G. E. B. on charges tried by them shall be subject to appeal to the next general convention and from the general convention to the general membership. The decision of the general convention on charges can be appealed from to the general membership.

The cost of appealing to the general membership shall be borne by the party taking the appeal until such time as the membership is in favor of the person taking the appeal, then the general organization will refund the cost of the appeal.

Change second paragraph Art. VII, Sec. 5, to read:

Referendum initiated to change do: for any action or to defer action or postpone dates already set, must have sufficient endorsements to be operative and to allow the vote to be sent out at least 60 days prior to date which referendum seeks to change.

Referendum returns from local unions, national unions or departments can not exceed the paid up membership of the local union, national union or department for the three months previous to the vote on the referendum in question.

New Section (Out of Work Stamps.)

Members out of work and on strike shall be entitled to out of work stamps. Out of work stamps shall be a receipt for dues and assessments for the month in which they are used. The General Secretary-Treasurer shall furnish out of work stamps to local unions, national unions and departments on request free of charge. Out of work stamps shall not be computed in standing of locals.

In conclusion, we desire to impress upon the membership of the organization the utmost necessity for vigilance and unceasing energy in the work or organization and education.

We sincerely trust that the record made by the organization will never be sullied by an act of treachery to any part of the working class; that the progress of the past year will be multiplied in the year to

come, and the near future will see the workers in possession of the machinery of production.

With best wishes, we remain

Yours for Industrial Freedom,

THOMAS HALLCRO.

F. H. LITTLE.

EWALD KOETTGEN.

GEORGE SPEED.

General Executive Board.

A NEW PAMPHLET.

The "Industrial Worker" is issuing a new pamphlet. It will contain all the best portions of the report of the General Secretary-Treasurer and also nearly the whole of the General Executive Board Report as it appears in this issue. Other good matter will bring the size of the pamphlet up to 48 pages.

As the pamphlet will have a great propaganda value for the year to come, we want special efforts made to secure a wide circulation. In order to get the workers to read the reports we are making the selling price 5c per copy. The price to local unions will be \$3 per hundred, express prepaid.

The issue is 10,000 copies and these should be in the hands of the locals at the earliest possible date.

Every local should send their order at once.

A fellow worker wishes to find his brother, August Butschko, who was living at 124 Washington street, Hoboken, New Jersey, in 1911. He is a big man and has red hair. Information should be sent to Chas. Herrell, 211 Occidental Ave., rear, Seattle, Wash.

Subscribe for the "Industrial Worker."

Solidarity

Organ of the I. W. W., published in New Castle, Pa. A revolutionary weekly with up-to-date news of all Eastern labor matters. You need it as well as the Worker. Subscription \$1 per year, 13 weeks for 25c, bundle orders 1½ cents per copy. Address: P. O. Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

SOME TIME SAVING SUGGESTIONS.
Mail all money orders payable to the "Industrial Worker" and not to individuals.
Write your name and address plainly, as well as those of the subscribers you send. Use ink where possible.
Write on one side of paper only. Keep business matters separated from news items and articles.
Articles should reach this office by Saturday morning at the very latest. Telegrams can be inserted if received before 9 a. m. Monday. Do not telegraph where a letter will answer the purpose.
See that enough postage is affixed to letters.
Remit money by postal money order, express order, bank draft or registered letter. Postage stamps in good condition accepted as cash. Don't send Canadian stamps.
Do not register letters where they contain money orders. Retain the stub as a protection. Allow at least two weeks to elapse before enquiring about a new subscriber's paper.
Ask subscribers if they wish paper mailed in plain wrapper to avoid detection.
Always state whether sub is a new one or a renewal. If a renewal give old as well as new address and use same initials in sending names.
If you receive the paper it is paid for and no bill will be rendered.
Enclose postage when you desire the return of manuscript.
In sending cartoons make them in proportions of 8 inches wide and from 5 to 6 inches deep. If you can't draw send in ideas.
In sending names to which we should mail samples don't pick dead ones.
Where much bookkeeping is required the 13 week subscription are handled at a loss. Use prepaid cards and take subs for long terms where possible.
Order in advance when any big meeting or event is expected. Sometimes we have but few surplus copies.
Send cash with orders if possible as we have no cash surplus.
If the "Worker" don't suit you in some particular write in your complaint. We may never hear of it if you circulate it around the hall. We are willing to acknowledge mistakes and correct errors.
Boast the "Industrial Worker."

PREAMBLE OF THE I. W. W.
The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.
Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production and abolish the wage system.
We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class has interests in common with their employers.
These conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.
Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wages for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system."
It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the everyday struggle with capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

National Industrial Union of Textile Workers, No. 167, I. W. W., meets second and fourth Wednesday, I. W. W. hall, Phoenix building, 48 Delane street, New Bedford, Richard Wright, 27 Roosevelt street, New Bedford, Mass.

Songs! Songs!

To Fan the Flames of Discontent
SONGS OF JOY!
SONGS OF SORROW!
SONGS OF SARCASM!
Songs of the Miseries That Are.
Songs of the Happiness To Be.
Songs that strip capitalism bare;
show the shams of civilization; mock
at the masters' morals; scorn the
smug respectability of the satisfied
class; and drown in one glad burst
of passion the profit patriotism of the
Plunderbund.

SONGS! SONGS!

I. W. W. SONG BOOKS.

10c each, \$5.00 per hundred, \$35.00 per thousand, cash in advance. Order of the "Industrial Worker," Box 2129, Spokane, Wash.

PICTURES POSTCARDS

The part that pictures play in revolutionary education is large.
The poster picture, "Pyramid of Capitalism," is world famous.
It represents the working-class—men, women and children at the bottom of the pyramid.
A platform upon their bent backs supports the capitalist class who are rioting at the banquet above.
Above them is the second platform on which stand the soldiers, representing the armed forces of capitalism.
Above them on the third platform are the preachers and priests teaching the workers contentment with their lot.
The next platform has upon it the rulers of the nation—kings, czars, and presidents.
Surmounting the entire structure is a bag of gold, showing the aim of capitalism.
The poster is 16x20 inches, on heavy white paper in most attractive colors.
The price is 15c each, or \$1.00 per dozen. Postcards are similar to the picture and are 25c per dozen, or \$1.00 per 100.

I. W. W. Publishing Bureau

TEN-CENT PAMPHLETS
"Patriotism and the Worker." By Gustave Herve. 32 pages, 5c to local unions in quantity.
"Eleven Blind Leaders" By H. H. Williams. 32 pages, 5c to local unions in quantity.
"The I. W. W.: Its History, Structure and Methods." By Vincent St. John. 24 pages, 5c to local unions in quantity.
FIVE-CENT PAMPHLETS
"Why Strikes Are Lost and How to Win." By Wm. E. Trautmann. 24 pages. 3c to local unions in quantity.
"The Farm Laborer and the City Worker." By Edward McDonald. 16 pages. 2½c to local unions in quantity.
FOUR-PAGE LEAFLETS.
15c per 100, \$1.25 per 1000.
"Is the I. W. W. Anti-Political?" By Justus Ebert.
"Political Parties and the I. W. W." By Vincent St. John.
"Getting Recognition." By A. M. Stinson.
"Two Kinds of Unionism." By Edward Hammond.
"Appeal to Wage Workers, Men and Women." By E. S. Nelson.
"Union Scabs and Others." By Oscar Ameringer.
"War and the Workers." By Walker C. Smith.
Any of the above may be ordered from the I. W. W. Publishing Bureau, Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

Shall Murder Be Committed?

Are Ettor and Giovannitti To Die?

These young agitators came to Lawrence, Mass., at the solicitation of the striking workers in order to give them the benefit of their organizing experience in the battle for a living wage. The master class, whipped by the solidarity of the workers, now wish to get revenge by the death of our fellow workers in the electric chair. Their crime like many others who have suffered persecution at the hands of a money-mad band of parasites, is their loyalty to the working class.

Our fellow workers are charged with being the cause of the death of a young girl striker on the trumped up charge of inflaming the minds of the workers with inflammatory speeches, to the point that the workers rioted. Those who know the prisoners and have heard the speeches, know that such a charge is an absolute lie. Back of the demand for the blood of our fellow workers are the strongest combinations of capital on the Eastern coast. The best legal talent to be procured, will battle for a verdict in the first degree. We have no other alternative than to do our best with the game of the enemy. We must have first class attorneys. They will cost a lot of money, but what is money compared to the lives of our fellow workers?

Shall we allow our fellow workers to be murdered to satisfy a blood-thirsty capitalist class? Will YOU assist in securing the best defence possible for them? If you will, then fill out the following blank and forward your donation to William Yates, Treasurer Ettor-Giovannitti defence committee, Central building, Lawrence, Mass., who will receipt for the amount.

To William Yates,
Secretary-Treasurer Ettor-Giovannitti Defence,
Lawrence, Mass.

Fellow Worker:
Enclosed find \$..... as my donation to the Ettor-Giovannitti defence.
Kindly forward receipt to the address given below.

Signed.....

Butte—Montana's Hell!

(By a Miner.)

Being in search of a master, and having considerable enforced leisure time, I thought it opportune to let the outside world know something of the conditions that obtain here in Butte, Montana.

I am of the opinion that the workers on the outside are laboring under a delusion concerning working conditions in this camp. Butte has been word painted by Boosters' Clubs, the Chamber of Commerce (very impressive and dignified names for modern parasites, are they not?), real estate sharks who rent and sell so-called homes on the installment plan to the mine workers, who never live long enough, or get work steady enough to pay for one and often, as was the case in the latter part of 1907, and the fore part of 1908, when some twelve or fifteen thousand miners were compelled to leave Butte due to the panic, and the subsequent closing down of the mines, lose practically all they have invested, and the usual herd of bloodsuckers infesting every industrial center, as being the most prosperous and best organized town in the country.

The above mentioned dignified body, the Chamber of Commerce, at the head of a big brass band, (brass, and then some more brass, lots of brass, then again some more brass—if you want a good chamber of commerce) and a special train has just returned from visiting sister states, its mission being to tell our unwelcome neighbors, and pound it into them by the aid of the above-mentioned brass, of our great prosperity.

I have before me three files of the Butte Intermountain, the local corporation mouthpiece, covering mining reports for 1912, which are extracts from leading mining and engineering journals, which speak in unmistakable terms of Butte's great prosperity, as far as a few well-kept bell-ladies of New York are concerned. And I herewith submit a part of the reports, and when it is considered that the gigantic dividends stated in these reports, go to a few absentee stockholding industrial lords who live in New York, Boston and Paris, and to whom property has become an impersonal proposition, it is easily seen that Butte's much-vaunted prosperity exists for others than the great mass of tolling mine workers who produce the great wealth mentioned in these reports.

A part of one of the reports follows: "The achievements of present day dividend-paying American mines and works—no less than the payment of over \$700,000,000 to holders of stocks, is a record which few industries have made." And bear in mind, too, that this only refers to the 103 companies paying dividends during the present year and has no reference to other companies which have paid millions to shareholders, but prior to 1912. Through reports made to the Chicago Mining and Engineering World by the above-mentioned 103 companies, dividends have been paid during the first five months of 1912 totalling \$33,839,369.11.

Another report states that during the first seven months of the present year 124 American mines and metallurgical works, according to the figures compiled by the Mining and Engineering World, participated in dividend disbursements totalling \$53,167,685, which with the \$10,821,025 disbursed by the securities-holding corporations, brings the total for the period to \$63,745,511. Since incorporation, the 124 companies and the nine securities-holding corporations contributing to the above have divided among shareholders no less than \$895,787,610, the former being credited with \$751,705,090, and the latter \$144,082,520, a return on the former of 110 per cent and the latter 70 per cent. Seventy and one hundred per cent is certainly something of a dividend watermelon for a nice fat, slick bunch of corporation labor-squeezers to cut. But if you think this is a dandy, and are about to rush to your brokers, (yes, brokers) to get a slice of this very toothsome product of the cucumber family, wait until you have perused the following, which is a report of some two months ago. "When 111 American mining and metallurgical companies can pay dividends totalling \$730,592,965, it is indisputable evidence that extraordinary profit can be made in legitimate mining operations." (The thought presents itself to one's mind that if the water was squeezed out of these mining operations there would be little left that was legitimate.)

"There is little cause to wonder why investors be kindly to 'going' copper stocks when, from reports made to Mining and Engineering World, it is learned that 22 companies, all but two operating in the United States, have so far this year paid to share holders \$18,128,373. Since incorporation however, these 22 properties have yielded profits in the shape of dividends totalling \$350,289,697, which calculated on the per cent outstanding share capital of \$220,170,602, is equivalent to 159 per cent." Leading among the coppers this year is Anaconda with a credit during the present year of \$4,276,250 and \$63,548,750 since incorporation." This company is the big squeeze that holds within their economic grasp, many thousands of mining slaves of Butte, and over which they cracked the economic whip and stampeded the miners down the hill to win a municipal election in April of this year.

The report goes on to state that some of the companies dividends run up to as high as 224 per cent, 67 per cent being the lowest that any of them paid. These figures are important, as a large portion of the wealth represented by them comes from this camp. Butte produces two-thirds of the world's supply of copper, and yet the pale-faced, emaciated consumptive miners who produce this vast aggregation of wealth are practically homeless.

Two incidents will serve to show how much prosperity is enjoyed by the actual residents of Butte. Not long since, I attended an open air street meeting. The speaker wanting to illustrate a certain point, asked how many owned their own homes. One man out of an audience

of about 500 answered in the affirmative. Again I have before me an issue of the local press of the fore part of this year containing a glowing editorial of the "Governors' Special," with several governors of western states aboard, travelling in the eastern states telling the people of the east what wonderful opportunities and great advantages waited them in the golden west, particularly Montana. Right beside this glowing account, was an editorial telling of the great difficulties the Associated Charities of Butte, were having in trying to cope with the conditions of poverty, and stated they were unable to meet the situation and issued a call for aid.

Following are some real conditions that Boosters clubs and the Brass Band gentlemen have not mentioned. When the job seekers arrive in Butte they start rustling the mines, unless they are fortunate enough to secure a letter from the company store. I have known jobless wage slaves to rustle these mines from eight to ten months steady before securing employment. There is an army of from three to five thousand of homeless and jobless job seekers, rustling on the hill every day. They line up and march past the foreman, who stands by the shaft and shakes his head at all those who are not big and husky, and haven't letters.

It takes men with an iron will, and constitution of steel to withstand the awful strain to which the miners are subjected. Fifty per cent of these underground dungeons where the mine slaves have to work, tax their vitality to such an extent, that it is impossible for them to work over half time. This is the reason, though never given, for so many ten day men. What we mean by ten day men is men who have had their vitality sapped by these hell holes, to such an extent that it is necessary for them to rest a couple of weeks after a short time at work in order to regain their lost energy. Many men are hired every day and sent to work in stopes which they find too bad to work in, and these men turn right around and come on top without striking a lick.

These statements may seem exaggerated to one who has never experienced the hot boxes in these mines, where men have to contend with heat, ranging from 75 to 100 degrees, and you must bear in mind that this degree of heat under ground is far more unbearable than on the surface. Having worked in these holes for a period of nine years I know from actual experience whereof I speak. I have worked in some of the worst holes in these mines, and can speak with perfect knowledge of the conditions. I will therefore give some of my own experience, which is the experience of countless hundreds who have in the past, and are at the present, and will in the future be employed in these mines.

My first experience in a real hot box, was on Upon entering the stope, a very sickening, the 1,200-foot level of the Pennsylvania mine. Upon entering the stope a very sickening, nauseating feeling came over one, due to the dense heat and the very gaseous state of the air. This feeling will wear away, to a certain extent as one starts perspiring freely, that is if one has been somewhat tempered to the place. New men coming in, if not looked after and warned how to guard themselves, are overcome and carried out.

I have wrong many quarts of perspiration from my digging shirt during a regular working shift, and if slits are not cut in the shoes one is compelled to take them off and pour the perspiration out. Many men work perfectly nude to the waist line. I have drunk several gallons of water during a shift of eight hours, and have not had occasion to answer nature's call to urinate, for a lapse of twenty-four hours. Aside from the tortures of the dense heat, and stupor from the gases, one is often nearly suffocated with sulphide dust from the drilling machines, and dioxide gas from powder smoke so thick one could not see a light ten feet away. I have come out of the mine day after day with nose and throat clogged and highly inflamed from these sulphide dusts. Connect all these miseries with the mental worry necessarily attendant upon one working in very dangerous ground, and you have a combination of causes, that produces very serious effects upon the life and health of the miner.

My next experience was on the 2,200-foot level of the Mountain Con. Here we were two thousand two hundred feet below the surface of the earth, no possible way of getting air, other than compressed air forced to us through a small two-inch pipe. This place was a veritable inferno, a human crematory. Imagine yourself in a steam bath where the atmosphere has suddenly become over-laden with hot steam and you find yourself gasping for breath before you can reach the open air, (as is often the case at some of our hot spring sanatoriums) and you will be able to form some conception of the feeling one has while working in a place of this kind. It is often the case that one feels so faint and sick, that it is impossible to eat at dinner hour.

Besides the dense heat, gas, powder smoke, and sulphide fumes, we were drenched with copper water the entire shift. Many out of the one hundred mines operating in Butte, have their small copper water tanks under ground, into which these copper waters flow, and into which old scrapiron is placed to precipitate. Besides these small tanks under ground, the company has a long line of these tanks on the surface, and these copper waters are pumped up, and flow through these tanks again. All the old iron and tin cans that can be gathered up over the city is placed in these tanks to precipitate. When it is considered that it takes but a few days to precipitate this iron into 80 and 90 per cent copper, and the writer himself has seen a strong stream of copper water eat a hole through a brand new mine rail in twenty-four hours, it will not require much stretch of imagination to conceive the effects of this chemical solution on tender human flesh.

I have seen miners covered with hundreds of festering copper sores into which one could put

a small pea when the black crust which forms over them has been lifted off. These sores are extremely sensitive and painful. I have in mind an Italian miner who had been a long time securing employment, and who could speak little English, and had a family back in his native land to support, who was placed in one of these copper-water hell holes, and was green and ignorant of how to guard and protect himself. The copper sores on this mine slave developed into deep seated ulcers as large around as silver dollars, and to approach near to him in the heat of the mine, after he had become heated from working, the stench from his person would turn one sick.

At the end of the first shift before becoming tempered to the place, in one of these infernos, on being hoisted to surface, and open air, I cramped so badly in every cord and muscle that I was unable to remove digging clothes for two hours. One shrinks and shrivies up in one of these crematories like a piece of fat bacon on a hot frying pan. After putting in three months in this hole, it was several months before the flesh covered the bones on the digits of the feet. The feet and hands are the most unprotected parts of the body. One must handle everything and often walk ankle deep in the copper water.

Under these conditions it is not strange that the average life of a Butte miner is only seven to eight years. Nor is it strange that over ninety per cent of Butte miners are affected with tuberculosis and other lung troubles. Nor is it strange that we are planting so many mine slaves in our cemeteries daily. (Though Butte is a young city it has already placed over 35,000 in its old cemetery and has started a new one.)

I have seen many men hoisted up from the Anaconda and St. Lawrence mines who had been kept in some Hell hole until they dropped in their tracks, overcome by fire gas. Most of the mine workers are lured here by the little higher pay, than is generally paid elsewhere, and come here in a hopeful frame of mind, few marry and before they can hope to raise a family, or purchase a home, many of them contract miners consumption and become charges on charity. Butte is very conspicuous for its absence of gray-haired men.

Miners' Union No. 1 pays out several hundred dollars weekly to sick and injured members. The union pays to each of its members \$100 sick benefits, also \$100 funeral expenses, and besides these benefits several committees are out each week waiting on sick members who have absorbed the sick benefits, to which they are entitled, but have been reported in need, special donations are voted to them, and often times special assessments are voted and levied of 25 cents to \$1.00 a member to help members in need. On top of this memoirs of the union go through the mines and take up subscriptions to aid needy members. After all these sources of benefits have been absorbed they are left on the world to do as they can. So you see, after these industrial soldiers have given their very lives on the industrial field to swell the profits of monied hogs in New York and Boston they are thrown back on the workers themselves to care for.

I have on file an issue of the Butte Miner of April 1910, containing a report of a joint committee of the Business Men's Association, and the Trades and Labor Council, which was appointed to investigate and secure data regarding the high cost of living in Butte. The committee did its work very thoroughly, and showed by an itemized account of articles, and the cost of each article, that it cost a Butte miner with a family of four or five \$96 a month to live. How many homes would Butte miners buy with the salary left?

After men meeting with fatal accidents the company exonerates itself self through their company owned coroner, mining-inspector-intimidated brother miners who act as witnesses for them and upon the coroner's jury. When one of the workers is injured the 'Boss' is sent around to feel out the men and find out who would and would not make good witnesses for them. Those who are favorable to the company are subpoenaed. Practically all of the accidents in these mines are declared by these company owned coroners to be unavoidable. Many of these men who ruined their lives saving company property now eke out a precarious existence around the saloons.

Most of the Butte miners seem to be under the hypnotic influence of crooked labor leaders, and it is very persistently rumored that some of these so-called leaders draw two salaries, one from their organization and one from the company. The Butte unions are governed by A. F. of L. ideas which have been dead among all intelligent and honest working men for twenty-five years. These ideas are still wet nursed by the labor fakirs, politicians, and hundreds of degenerated stool pigeons which the company has to keep in the unions, and on the street corners to create and report the sentiment.

The male population of Butte, I think I will be safe in saying is about eight to one of the fair sex. Of course this necessitates the maintenance of a large restricted district. (For it is not good that single men should live alone.) And Butte has, until the present administration for many years past, paid many thousands of dollars of its current expenses each year from the money earned by the debauchery of American womanhood who have been forced to this life by the same economic conditions that have forced the sexes apart.

And this is a Christian city, where it cost \$40 to secure the services of one dressed in the mental livery of the sycophant to say numerous, (called high mass) over ones dead friend. With 40 churches, nearly three hundred saloons, a chamber of commerce and a booster club.

Speaking from a psychological point of view, if men's ideas do not fall from space (or emanate from God—a mental phantasm); if they issue out of that with which the mentality comes in contact, out of the conditions, and environment with which they are surrounded, and upon which the mentality acts, and reacts;

it seems to me that in a city hemmed in by four gigantic, dark granite walls, beyond which one can not see; in a city so thickly studded with black belching smoke stacks, gallows frames, unsightly dumps, and great ash heaps, which present more the appearance of a burnt, black dismal forest than a modern city, the sight of which, in connection with the thought of all the suffering and miseries contained within gives one the shudders like those following a childhood's night mare; in a city dismal, bleak and barren of all natures beauties; in a city without lawns; in a city where one never inhales the fragrant perfumes wafted from the petaled lips of beautiful flowers; in a city without loves encircling vines, without sylvan beauty, beneath the shade of which one could sit in pleasant reverie and listen to the murmur of the gentle breeze as it wended its way through the branches, as I have often done in years gone by; in a city without the cheering chirp or melodious song of a single bird; in a city where many thousands exist, but where not a single soul really lives; in a city very rich in the products humanity needs, but positively destitute of one life that lives; in a city where thousands toll in dungeons black, whose lives are but an ashen vapor, an empty dream, merely a bubble, arising upon the dividing line of the waves of two great eternities, glistening in all its constituent phases, quivering for a single moment in its helplessness while being tossed about on the waves of social dynamics of which it is unconscious, bursting, and going out again, disappearing as if by magic, like a flake upon the waters, there is but one idea that can eventually issue from these conditions, and that can be stated in one word, REVOLUTION. Arise, arise, ye sodden slaves,

You must arise the world around,
Come with the power of Ocean's waves
And break the chains—y which you're bound.

"JUSTICE"—GEE, WHAT'S THAT?

"The man who bath his quarrel just feels the moral justice and sanction of his cause. Not so the sneak and the man whose methods are treachery. An honorable foe at least calls for respect. But what can we think of the other extreme as is well exemplified by the paper called the 'Industrial Worker,' which says editorially: 'With a campaign of education on the silent strike, the intermittent (sabotage) strike, the intermittent strike, etc., you will always have the enemy guessing. Should a strike be successful by walking off the job, it might be well the next time to draw pay while striking. It might not be the worst idea in the world to strike and then get back on the job while the strike is still on to pay, off another strike.' Do such contemptible tactics establish the nobility of labor? It would be only one further step to the dirk and the poisoned bullet."—Social-Democratic Herald.

What is this stuff called "Moral Justice" that the Social-Democratic Herald prates about? Is it round, square or oblong? White, black or varicolored? Is it fixed or fluctuating? Soft or hard? Does it exist in actuality or is it a figment of the mind? Is it eternal or simply a shifting conception? If it is inherent in man would there be more of it simply by an increase of the population, and less whenever a death occurs?

All talk of "Justice" is bunkum. There is no such thing. There never has been such a thing. The power to enforce has always decided matters and thinking people have long since discarded the metaphysical concepts of the middle ages.

Then again "the nobility of labor." What is that but a parroting of the phrases of the robber class. There is no dignity in labor under capitalism, and even were there dignity it would not win strikes, any more than "Justice" would.

And why fetch in the "dirk and the poisoned bullet?" What have they to do with the case? Why would a bullet be to be poisoned anyway? There is surely no connection between a strike, no matter what its form, and the use of knives and bullets. The wall comes from a middle class mind and is an expression of fear upon seeing that the decaying class are being ground between the mill stones of the employing class proper and the working class.

So far we have observed that the object of striking is to win. Any tactics that will win are "justified"—whatever that is. The only question to be considered is whether the victory will be at the expense of the rest of the toilers or at the cost of the employers. Certainly the silent, intermittent, and "ca canny" strikes do not increase the bosses' profits nor in any way injure the interests of the other workers.

All's fair in love and war." But then the class struggle is simply a Sunday School picnic!

RETRIBUTION.

The world is a small place after all, and the memory of the revolutionists is not so short as some may think.

Andrew Benson, who absconded with the funds of Spokane locals a couple of years ago, was seen in Chicago by several delegates to the Seventh Annual Convention.

We predict that when ever he sees three stars on a red background he will take to the tall timber for fear that he may see the thousands of constellations to which he was introduced upon his recent renewal of acquaintance with former friends.

Swiping union funds is going to take on very unpleasant phases from this time on. Who said "direct action?"

GIVE HIM A COLD SHOULDER.

Local Union No. 194, Garment Workers of Seattle, Wash., asks all loggers and construction workers to watch for a tall, heavy-set individual who is soliciting for the "Good Luck Tailoring Co. No fit, no pay." When he shows up in camp, give him the cold shoulder. He is an enemy to the I. W. W. and has his work done by scab labor. There is no such Seattle firm as the Good Luck Tailoring Co. Cut this out and tell the other workers about him.

REGENERACION RENIGS ON THE REVOLUTIONISTS.

Regeneracion, the official organ of the Mexican Liberal Party, has been scored by Mexican Branch No. 2, Local 12, I. W. W., of Los Angeles, Cal., for refusing to allow the brief space necessary to tell of the formation of a Spanish speaking branch and of the starting of a fund to print the I. W. W. paper in Spanish.

Still greater is the protest that arises from the fact that Regeneracion, an alleged revolutionary working class organ, has refused to give the Spanish speaking workers any information in regard to the imprisonment of Joseph Ettor and Arturo Giovannitti, and has not seen fit to mention the struggles of the brave Brotherhood of Timber Worker members in the south. On these important cases the Spanish workers find Regeneracion as silent as a clam.

Taking into consideration these facts, and also the fact the paper contains practically no news of the daily class struggle nor mention of the necessity for industrial organization, the branch asks that the various I. W. W. local unions withdraw their support from the paper.

The resolutions were passed at a regular business meeting on October 2. They bear the seal and are signed by F. Velarde and A. M. Ojeda.

This does not imply a withdrawal of support from the Mexican revolutionists who are fighting a class battle across the southern border.

RESOLUTIONS AGAINST WAR.

San Francisco, Cal., October, 1912. Whereas: The Associated Harlots of our daily press are urging intervention by the United States in the internal affairs of Mexico, and

Whereas, in furtherance of this sinister end the Mexican revolutionists are systematically belittled and their motives impugned by referring to them as bandits and robbers, so that the minds of the American people may be prepared by the poisonous narcotic of prejudice to tolerate such an outrage; and

Whereas, this nefarious campaign is being conducted in the interest of certain notorious American land sharks and labor exploiters, who with their Mexican and European allies wish to "restore order" for the sole purpose of combining the despicable system of peonage, which has made Mexico a graveyard, the stench of which can no longer be abated by political disinfectants; and

Whereas, our thieving dollar aristocracy has evidently forgotten the revolutionary traditions of the United States, and how we have ever demanded freedom from interference by foreign powers; be it

Resolved, by the Ettor and Giovannitti Defense League, an organization whose sympathy with the oppressed reaches beyond all national boundary lines to the uttermost corners of the earth, that we hereby protest against the United States Government serving as a stalking horse for international capitalism, and be it further

Resolved, that we warn the powers in Washington that any attempt to suppress the righteous revolt of the Mexican people against cruel and tyrannical taskmasters will, by creating a feeling of contempt for any administration so doing, cause the smouldering embers of revolutionary sentiment in the United States to be fanned into full flame, and be it also

Resolved, that we pledge ourselves to use any and all means in our power to make this protest effective.

E. B. MORTON,
SELIG SCHULBERG,
DAVID MILDER,

Committee.

The above resolutions were adopted by the Ettor and Giovannitti Defense League of San Francisco at a meeting of October 6th.

P. D. Q. ACTION ON THE JOB

(By a Man on the Job)

There is a large brass shop in Detroit, Mich., the owner of which belongs to the Association. Wednesday evening a notice was posted at the time clock stating that beginning Monday, Sept. 30, the hours will be 9 per day including Saturday, thus depriving the workers of a half day off on that day.

Thursday morning a self-appointed committee made every man and girl employed in the shop sign the following:

"Mr. Noble:—We, the undersigned, will continue the same hours as before, or ten hours pay for nine hours work."

Right after dinner the committee went to see the boss and brought back the report that no work will be done on Saturday afternoon.

GHETTO WORKERS AID TEXTILE PRISONERS

(By A. Mutt)

Workmen's Circle, Branch 84, of Detroit, Mich., rents a Nickel Theatre for Tuesday night. The price is \$35, for which it is to give three shows starting at 7:30 p. m. The admission price is raised on that night from five to ten cents. Members sell tickets and distribute handbills which give the most important facts about the case of our imprisoned fellow workers. At each performance the theatre is crowded and a collection of \$12 was taken up.

Some 900 tickets were sold. Proceeds will be sent directly to Lawrence.

ANOTHER REBEL PASSES AWAY.

The movement has lost another rebel in the death of Tom Fogarty, who went to San Diego to engage in the fight for free speech. Fogarty died in the San Diego County Hospital on Wednesday, October 2, as the result of consumption induced by exposure. Any member knowing the address of Fogarty's relatives, will kindly notify them.

Card No. 24, belonging to Wm. Love, has been lost on the trail between Herrick and Wallace, Idaho. Should same be found, send it to Box 3129, Spokane, Wash.

J. Sebastia and C. R. Nealey can obtain mail by addressing Box 312, San Diego, Calif.

Providence Is Pushing To The Front

(By Francis Miller)

Providence, R. I.—The agitation and work in this section is mainly centered on the Ettor and Giovannitti case. A number of meetings have been held, all of them successful from the point of attendance and interest displayed. Collections have ranged from \$5.00 collected at a street meeting under unfavorable circumstances, to \$143.00 collected at the monster mass meetings held in the largest hall in the city, after the parade of September 15. The committee sent \$220.00 to Lawrence in one contribution, the result of the big meeting and of collections made that week. There is some \$150.00 more ready to send. Over 1000 Ettor-Giovannitti buttons have been sold.

The big parade of Sunday, 15th, was an eye-opener to the good people of Providence. Over 10,000 in line. The fourth division, composed of I. W. W., was over 2,000 strong. A brass band headed each of the four divisions.

The capitalist press, which gave full page accounts of the "riot" caused by Police Captain Merrill and his officious cops in trying to take one of the two red flags carried in the fourth division, away from the paraders, gave the number of paraders as 2,000. The cops failed in their attempt and got a good healthy trimming to boot. A few members of the committee got together after the meeting and drew up a straight-from-the-shoulder statement of facts showing that the police alone were to blame. The same evening the writer and the Secretary of the Conference took type-written copies to the three dailies here and got the assurance that the statement would be published. The local Socialists took a firm stand also. The lambasting Merrill got put the police commission on the defensive; and rumor

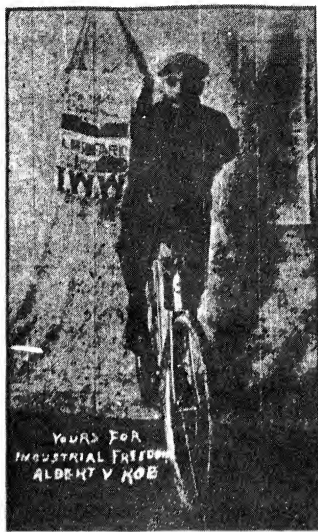
has it that the doughty captain is to be transferred.

A strike is on in one of the small textile mills in Providence. The strikers are holding their meetings in the I. W. W. headquarters and have signified their intention of joining local No. 530. They are out for an increase in wages that would amount to 15 per cent, and from the present outlook they will win.

The membership here is following closely the march of events in Lawrence, and when the Italian fellow workers got a message from Carlo Tresca stating that the conditions in Lawrence were critical, a large number of them got ready to proceed to Lawrence. Upon telephoning to Lawrence it was found that the excitement had calmed down a little, and there was no actual need of reinforcements. A committee of two was sent on to investigate and report.

There will be a strong reaction against the patriotism and flag craze that was started against the I. W. W. by some of the silly politicians and other capitalist tools of Lawrence. Editorials in local and Boston papers foreshadow the coming tide. The Boston Herald of October 9, in an editorial headed "Patriotism Run Mad," among other good things says that Haywood's quotation of Samuel Johnson's famous indictment that "Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel," came to everybody's mind "whenever a municipal grafter appears peculiarly conspicuous within the folds of the stars and stripes." This seems to be a quiet "slam" at a Lawrence alderman who paraded the main streets there with a large American flag draped around him. Some knocking!

Well, it's safe to say that when it's all over, the Red Flag will still be flying there.



ALBERT V. ROE

One of the best literature salesmen in the I. W. W. You will note that he is minus his "political wing." With his economic arm he handles hundreds of "Industrial Workers" every week.

SABOTAGE

In a late issue of his paper, the Rebel, the "catchum-killum-and-catum" Texas Socialist, Tom Hickey, defines "Sabotage" in response to a proposed referendum calling for a Socialist Party committee representing all shades from yellow to red to agree upon what the much-discussed thing is. Here's the way Hickey sizes it up.

"I learn from the national office through the weekly bulletin that a local in Louisiana requests that the editor of The Rebel and some other gentlemen be officially invited to get together and write a definition of the word 'sabotage.' I do not know what will be done with this motion but I will cheerfully define the interesting word free of charge.

Sabotage—This is a poor little French word that was kidnapped by the wooden-shoed Dutch of Milwaukee and was surreptitiously conveyed in the dark of the moon by some yellow gentleman to the Indianapolis convention. At the fifth day's session it was sprung upon the delegates by a peculiar preacher who could not pronounce the poor thing. The verbal man-handling it received was simply awful. The unfortunate word was dressed up in fifty-seven different varieties of linguistic garments. After several hours debate it was discovered that nobody would father the poor little orphan word. A determined attempt was made to prove that the I. W. W. was its putative father, but when it was found that out of 291 delegates to the convention only one delegate had an I. W. W. card and he was a "yellow" who supported Seidel and Berger this move to determine the parentage of the poor word fell to the ground.

Firm this it can be seen that "sabotage" is a weird joke so far as the Socialist party is concerned, although it may be a tragedy on the economic field where the capitalist uses it continually as witness the indictment of the president of the woolen trust for the planting of dynamite in Lawrence, Mass., during the recent textile strike.

Another form of sabotage on the Socialist party I am informed by A. M. Simons is extensively practiced by Messrs. Berger, Gaylord and Thompson who (says Mr. Simons) print their own due stamps and only buy enough from the national office to keep them in good jobs and good standing and this form of direct action on the party treasury accounts for the fact that Texas, a state that does not print its own due stamps had twelve delegates in the national convention while Wisconsin only had eight."

SOME NEW CONSTRUCTION WORK.

The Seventh Annual Convention of the I. W. W., recently held in Chicago, proposed some steps for the formation of a Construction Workers' National Union. Such a union would naturally have its greatest body of members in the western country, including British Columbia. And there is no doubt that the tremendous amount of agitation carried on along the whole Pacific Coast, has been the means of filling the "blanket-stiffs" who comprise the bulk of construction workers, with the spirit of revolt.

It is now time to commence the serious work of organizing these men. They have been brought to a realization of their class needs through the street agitation and through the columns of the "Industrial Worker" but the sentiment is as yet unorganized. The organization can be done only upon the job.

What is needed in the whole new country, where construction work is the main factor, is men who can agitate as they work and whose efforts will bring forth organization from those who are already in line with the principles of the I. W. W.

It is well that the members of the I. W. W. who are free to accept employment in the camps, should take note of the railway work now commencing in Oregon. At the present time construction work has started between Eugene and Marshfield, on the Willamette-Pacific. An immense steel bridge is to be constructed over the Klamath river near Requa. The idea is to have trains operating between San Francisco and Eureka, Cal., by the spring of 1914. A couple of years more than that will be required to bring the route through to Portland via Crescent City, Marshfield and Eugene. It is stated that a bond issue of \$20,000,000 is being floated for the purpose.

The work that has started offers an opportunity for organization. If properly managed the organization will extend to keep pace with the work. Here is a chance for some of the rebels to strike some good licks for the ONE BIG UNION.

Water-Front Workers Are Rebelling

The readers of the "Worker" perhaps remember the case of the Housepainters and Architectural Iron Workers in San Francisco. How they went on strike, received the concessions for an eight hour day from the majority of the shop-owners and after working for two days on an eight hour basis, were forced to go back to the nine hour schedule by the order of the San Francisco Building Trades Council.

On account of this infamous decision of the B. T. C., which was given solely to satisfy the San Francisco Home Industry League in its ambition to create another Pittsburg or New York East Side, the men held a protest meeting and in no uncertain terms denounced the oligarchy of local labor leaders. To advertise this meeting bills were printed announcing the object of the meeting, and some members of the above mentioned union passed them around to the workers. The meeting proved successful.

The B. T. C., which is composed of extremely conservative men, has seen fit to appoint a special investigating committee to look into the matter and discipline some of the active members of that particular union. The Council considers it a grave offense to distribute bills or attend protest meetings. One of these "undesirable" members has sent a letter to the Council, explaining his attitude in the matter. We print the letter as it shows the tactics used by the San Francisco B. T. C. in an effort to crush out the spirit of revolt and exposes the double-dealing character of the officials of that body. Here is the letter

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 6, 1912.
To The San Francisco Building Trades Council,
200 Guerrero street, San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:—

Have received two citations to appear before the Special Investigating Committee of the Council and will explain briefly my reasons for not answering the summons.

I am informed that the subject of investigation of the Special Investigating Committee of the German Branch of the Socialist Party on Labor Day. It was scheduled as a protest meeting against the decision of the Council in the case of striking iron workers. I am also enlightened that the Council considers as a violation of its "Unwritten Laws" the distribution of hand bills, announcing such meetings, by its affiliated membership.

As a radical, and member of many revolutionary organizations (the I. W. W. included,) I am accustomed "to do my own thinking" and consider it a violation of the very fundamental rights of all men, no matter what their affiliation, to forbid me or anyone else from participating in protest meetings, even if such meetings are not sanctioned or desired by the Council. We radicals are not fond of asking for permits. We have knocked the Lord out of existence, here; have overthrown established governments and are in position to analyze, examine, criticize or condemn any action of any institution or set of men, when they in any way attempt to interfere with the general welfare of the masses. No "God of Clay" is immune from us. The San Francisco Building Trades Council is no exception to the rule.

I do realize that the Council has power (problem)—power to prosecute and starve a worker,—but all freedom must be paid for and free speech, free assemblage rights and rights to protest must be wrested from the Council. People do not tolerate suppression of such rights by the government itself and surely we should never allow the Council to establish any such "gag rules."

In case the Council takes, withholds, or by any other form of action, boycotts us, we will emphatically protest against such tyrannical methods and, as the Investigating Committee has already supplied enough "entertainment for the rank and file" we will begin to make arrangements for another protest meeting. I have suggested, to all rebels, to hold the next meeting in Dreamland Rink. Protest meetings, usually, are held there.

As a member of the I. W. W. I have acquired the habit not to be too submissive to any authority, this, too, includes the B. T. C., and always manage to overstep laws and regulations that are formed, not for economic but for political purposes, are "stifling" or "small of class rule." Workingmen enjoy so little liberty in the present era of exploitation that it is most imperative for the workers to react any additional encroachments or caustic censorship in that direction. We already carry too many conventional burdens. "Extra rules" would extinguish entirely our little personal liberty, so "to hell with them."

I know this letter is not very pleasing and that all the power vested in the Council will be used against me. The "to get me" idea will, however, not change my attitude. I always dared to do things that broke conventional chains.

I am told that an official of the Council, who is not very clever nor well informed, accuses me of trying to organize the unorganized workers on the San Francisco Water Front into a local of the I. W. W. For fifteen years these men have had open shop conditions on the Water Front and no organizer of the A. F. of L. gave a "damn" for them, but as soon as somebody approached these workers and showed them a way for bettering the open shop conditions, the members of the I. W. W. are accused of trying to disrupt the local trade union organization. It is a lie that I suggested to the men to keep on working on low wages, or to do concrete work for \$2.50 per day. Two dollars and fifty cents were the lowest wages received by these men under the open shop conditions and only a paddy would assume that men would organize for the specific purpose of making their wages forever low and stationary, or to keep them entirely down. Only the San Francisco Building Trades Council practices such tactics, as was shown in the Housepainters' strikes. Nobody else does. The organizers of the A. F. of L. are laggards and do not care to do any organizing work. Only the eternal fear

of being exposed, occasionally forces them to activity. Quite a number of the unorganized men, by sticking together, had advanced the open shop scale to \$3.00, two of them received \$4.00 for 8 hours work. I wanted them to organize into an industrial union and my aim was to show them the way to get \$5.00 for 8 hours work. Such an aim was plainly revolutionary from the B. T. C. standpoint and, knowing this, I did not trouble them with such "disrupting aims and demands" and preached I. W. Wism to the men.

Officers of the B. T. C. are trying to misconstrue issues. They slander people who advocate real advancement and they cloud the real questions of the day. This is very bad.

In defense of the I. W. W. I must say that its aims are revolutionary. Reforms are never achieved by working for reforms but by working for revolution. This is the reason why so many trade unionists are members of the I. W. W. Mostly all condemnation against the I. W. W. is based on ignorance or is mere slander.

My views will not appeal to "standpat" trade unionists, who decide labor disputes from the manufacturers' standpoint, and the cry "This must stop" will be sent out. I am familiar with the cry, but stop, we will not. No "hot air" slugging committees, intimidation processes or the third degree will blockade the advent of a better, radical industrial unionism.

If the Council does not allow free expression and free assemblage rights for its members, war must be declared against such restrictions. Free speech and free assemblage rights are part of labor's emancipation program, and these rights must be gotten, no matter what the price. The Americans may interpret liberty in a "five cent way" but the foreign element—the majority of the workers—demand a broader, European, translation of the term. Americans have abused the foreigner long enough. Epithets like "dago," "squarehead," "greaser," "chink," will be eradicated from the dictionary of labor in America. We have licked your boots long enough and it is time you looked around for other suckers to do the work. For harmony's sake, we advise you to do the licking yourself as you are the sole beneficiary in the process anyway.

All "provincial" ideas and measures must go. Classic English will be supplanted by "picturesque foreign slang." The "not savvy" will take its place on the side of the "I do not know" in good English. Red Flag will supplant national prejudices. The worker will always in the future protest against building up Home Industry on a nine hour basis, and attempts to grant local manufacturers a sort of "protective tariff," at the expense of the workers, will not be tolerated. "Industrial Peace" will be condemned because it tends to crush the militant spirit of the proletariat, and a campaign for preaching industrial war will be inaugurated. Forms of labor organizations that are ineffective to cope with the progressive capitalism of today, unable for some reason to get results, must be changed immediately and new forms must be created. Economic power, the power of muscles, brain and intellect of the workers will decide the future battles of labor and "mere speaking" will lose its commanding position. The regime of the parliamentarian is past. The proletariat is here to stay, it will carry out this program, it is not afraid to pay the price to gain freedom and it will abolish wage slavery.

All this forces me to ignore the summons to appear before the Investigating Committee. You people do not understand what you are doing. Go and fight Capital, but do not try to fight the worker on whose back you live. By the way, I am not hungry for any of your jobs.

Yours for Industrial Unionism,

A. LELLEP.

P. S.—I have retained a copy of this letter, so the usual attacks will not do. The double dealing must cease. You must condemn the I. W. W. openly, as you do in the secret meetings of the Council, or you must allow us to preach Industrial unionism.

SQUIRRELS SEE THINGS AS THEY ARE.

Samuel Simpser, the great Capitalist labor leader, was resting his weary bones in one of the public parks in the city where scores of tame squirrels run about. One of these squirrels ran up on Samuel's lap. Just then a wise Socialist working man wandered that way. "Look," said Samuel Simpser, even the little squirrels love me." "No," said the wise Socialist working man, "It isn't that they love you, they just think you're nuts."—The Rip-Saw.

UNLIMBER NIGHT STICKS AGAINST REBELS

Cotton's Weekly gives the following account of recent actions in Canada:

"On September 27th at Edmonton, Alta., long night sticks, that had not been in use for years, were taken out of the police station and distributed to the police. The Chief of Police and Commissioners resolved to take drastic action. The reason was that the Industrial Workers of the World Organizer had arrived, and was stirring up the city laborers to quit work. Many of them did. Gustave Larson, the local I. W. W. secretary was arrested, and all speaking on the streets or parading by the I. W. W.'s was forbidden. Of course the I. W. W. is blamed. The pulpit, press, politicians and parasites never blame the condition of slavery in which the men have to work which directly benefits the parasites as being the foundation cause for strikes, labor wars, riots, etc."

Wanted—The address of Geo. Mason, who left Fresno, Cal., on August 10, for Chicago, Ill., on the way to the convention. Information should be sent to P. O. Box 209, Fresno, Cal., Local 66, I. W. W.

Will Oliver Weaver please write to the "Worker" giving address. Your membership card is here.

ON THE JOB IN OMAHA.

(By A. A. Rice)

Omaha is ripe for the ONE BIG UNION. Bakers are working for \$10 to \$12 per week and some of them labor for 12 to 15 hours per day. One baker told me he received \$18 to \$20 in Chicago for the same work.

The Labor Temple has "For Rent" signs in the windows and there is practically no labor organization here. Conditions are similar to Lawrence.

The city is full of 10 cent lunch counters where the working class board, and girls of sixteen years solicit openly in the business section. Wages for men are from \$1.50 to \$2.00, rarely more than that. Cooks work for less than pan washers get upon the Pacific Coast. Signs in some of the employment offices are for housemen at \$16 per month, board and room.

When I arrived in Omaha the Ak-Sar-Ben Carnival was in progress. In one place the charge was \$1 per night to sleep on a cot in a vacant store room along with 40 others. Two men in a room with a single bed was \$1.50 per night. The porters and chambermaids were all working long hours overtime with no extra pay. Had they known of the I. W. W. method of striking in the busy season they would have been the gainers by this rush of custom.

Here the trade unions have looked down upon the negro and refused to take them into the organizations. They are amazed to think that the I. W. W. accepts all actual wage-earners irrespective of creed, color or sex. They admit, however, that it is the only salvation for the workers.

There has been a strike at the U. P. shops for a year, with no prospect of an agreeable settlement in sight as yet.

Considering the weather, which at present is rainy, I have had good meetings. The audiences were not large but were intensely interested. The literature sales were good, about 150 copies of the "Worker" weekly, and some subscriptions as well.

The business interests here, as elsewhere, try to break up the meetings but without success. It is expected that two good live locals will soon be built up in Omaha. More agitators are needed throughout the country.

ST. PAUL LOCAL GROWING

The St. Paul local, one of the newest organizations of the I. W. W., is growing rapidly. No sooner had the local been formed than a Free Speech fight developed in Minneapolis and spread to include St. Paul. This was on Sept. 8 and the whole matter was settled in favor of the I. W. W. by Sept. 30. In all, seventeen members were arrested, some were immediately released, the remainder securing bail, and being released upon trial.

In the fight, which was started by the Socialist Party, the two organizations worked together for a while but as usual the I. W. W. had to bear the brunt of the fight. The last part of the battle was fought alone and the victory belongs to the I. W. W.

St. Paul presents a great field for organization, even though it is infested with such parasites as Hill, Weyerhaeuser, Archbishop Ireland et al. The town is quite religious but good headway is being made by sticking directly to the subject of organization at the point of production.

The local, which was organized by Edward Statman and Tom O'Malley a little over a month ago, is composed mainly of "home-guards" and these men are doing some fine agitation on the job. Watch St. Paul for some branch organizations in the next few months.

Seventy-eight delegates from the Portuguese locals of the I. W. W., and several other Portuguese societies of the New England states, had a conference in Lowell, Mass., on October 12. Strong resolutions were drawn up and forwarded to the Governor, Prosecuting Attorney, and to the news and labor press of the country. A telegram was sent to Joseph Ettor, assuring him of the united support of the Portuguese workers in the East. The conference also made arrangements for the printing of a monthly paper in the Portuguese language.

SOME MORE AGITATION.

The members of the I. W. W. should use all possible means of getting the ideas for which they stand before the working class. The daily papers can be used for this purpose.

In nearly every paper there is a column called the "Open Forum" or "Public Pulse" or some such name, and letters of about 200 words will be printed. This is a part of the work that should fall upon the press committee in each organized locality, and upon the individual members where no local organization exists.

An illustration of the manner in which the ideas can be set forth is shown in the following letter from T. F. G. Dougherty, which appeared in the Grand Rapids Evening Press.

Differences Between Trades Unions and Industrial Workers of World Are Defined.

Editor of The Evening Press: In the reports of the proceedings of the recent convention of the Michigan State Federation of Labor it was stated that W. O. Marrin of this city had introduced a resolution refusing recognition to the Industrial Workers of the World. This would imply that the I. W. W. had asked, or was about to ask, the federation to recognize it. This is not so.

The only recognition the I. W. W. asks is that the workers (men and women) read its literature and study its principles, form of organization and methods, and, when the workers become cognizant of their true position in present society, they will recognize that the I. W. W. is the one big union that will meet all the needs of all the workers.

The I. W. W. is not a dual union with the present trades unions. If it were it would be an exact reproduction of the trade union. The I. W. W. differs in principles, form, methods and objects from the trades unions. The I. W. W. will abolish wage slavery, the trades unions seek to perpetuate it; one is revolutionary, the other is conservative and capitalistic; one is a class union, the other a craft; one is all inclusive, the other is exclusive; one is in harmony with industrial development, the other belongs to the past era of small, competitive capitalism; one has a mission to perform, the mission of the other has been performed.

In conclusion, I am willing to take the I. W. W. side of a debate with any person, in or out of the American Federation of Labor; this includes W. O. Marrin and Mayor Ellis.

T. F. G. DOUGHERTY.

ARE YOU INTERESTED?

If this copy of the "Worker" interests you then we can assure you that future issues will be still more worthy of your attention.

Next week we have an interesting letter from R. Gosden, which was crowded out of this issue. There will be an article discussing the attitude of certain bodies toward the "yellow peril." This deals slightly with the British Columbia mining situation. The government spy system in the railway postal department will be shown up from information gained through a publication issued by the progressives in the service. Do you think the postoffice is "socialistic"? If so, be sure to read the article.

Telegraphic reports of the trial will appear as usual and other good features, including fine cartoons, will make the paper of great interest.

Send your subscription now so as to avoid missing a single issue. State that you wish it to commence with issue number 188. The subscription price is \$1 a year. Trial subscriptions for 13 weeks are 25c each.

Newspaper reports in regard to the Bingham strike are conflicting. One paper states that the men have won, the mine owners being forced to concede fifty cents per day raise and other concessions. Another account states that the men are deserting and going back to work singly in spite of their leaders. We trust that the first report is the correct one.

Sacramento, Cal., has stopped all street speaking, including the sky pilots. Four stands have been built on the Plaza, where speakers may hold forth, but this is outside of the slave district. The Sacramento Bee states that no more would the citizens be compelled to listen to boisterous, fiery tongued, soap box orators.